THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—[illegible] Eight Pages, of Forty-Eight columns, and [illegible] more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING—(Sundays excepted,) at No. 138 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Beekman, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single copies, TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year in advance; Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

Postage on the DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—[illegible] per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES.

Published EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, will be sent to one address, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County.................................Free.
Within the State...................................13 cents.
Within the United States.........................26 cents.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is Published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at $3 per year, payable invariably in advance. This paper is made up expressly for the mails, and contains all the reading matter of the Daily.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-Eight columns, made up expressly for circulation in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price [illegible] cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 992. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Bavarian Treaty.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 21.

The Treaty between the United States and the Kingdom of Bavaria, negotiated by Mr. BUCHANAN and AUGUSTUS DE CETTO, and providing for a mutual extradition of fugitives, together with the President's proclamation is published.

The election of Messrs. CLARK and RAYMOND is gall and wormwood to the Administration.

MAC.

Later from Havana—An Important Rising Daily Looked For.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 21.

By the steamship *Black Warrior* we are in receipt of Havana dates to the 16th instant.

The *Delta* says it has received information from an authentic source, to the effect that the inhabitants of Cuba were generally in a state of the wildest enthusiasm, and contemplated an important rising in the course of a few days. The same paper also publishes a bold and energetic proclamation issued by the "Cuba Club of Terrorists."

The other New-Orleans papers are without any information in confirmation of the above, and discredit the report.

The Governor of Trinidad is reported to be held a prisoner in Havana.

Arrived at Havana, 14th inst.—Ships *Metropolis*, Pacific; *Mary C. White*, Pawtucket; *Bertha*, Boston.

Destruction of Placide's Theatre, the "Varieties," at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 21.

PLACIDE'S Theatre, the "Varieties," in Gravier-street, caught fire at 3 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning in the scenery, near the stage, and is totally destroyed. The entire wardrobe, also, it is believed is lost. There is no insurance on the building, and but three thousand dollars on the wardrobe. The RAVEL family had just commenced an engagement there, and have lost very heavily. Mr. PLACIDE was sleeping in the building at the time, and narrowly escaped with his life from a third story window. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

The Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 21.

The total number of deaths in this city from yellow fever during the last week, was 38.

Money Affairs at Cincinnati, &c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 21.

Money matters continue to improve in this city. Exchange has further declined, and bills on New-York are selling at [illegible] per cent. premium. Gold is dull at one per cent. premium.

Bankers are checking on New-York to-day at [illegible] per cent. premium in exchange for Ohio, State Bank of Indiana, and Kentucky bank bills at par.

Hogs are firm at [illegible]. The whole number received to date is forty-two thousand, against sixty-nine thousand at the same time last year.

Trial in the Canadian Legislature for Sending a Challenge.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Nov. 21.

This afternoon Mr. JOHN GLEASON was brought to the bar of the House for sending a challenge to Mr. CASSAULT, a member of the House. The cause of the offence was some questions put to Mr. GLEASON by Mr. CASSAULT, before an election committee. Mr. GLEASON, on acknowledging his error, was discharged.

Arrival of the Steamship Osprey at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Nov. 21.

The steamship *Osprey* arrived here, to-day, from Newfoundland, and among her passengers are Capt. LUCE and the officers of the *City of Philadelphia*. The *Osprey* on Monday fell in with the American brig *Benjamin Cushing*, from Boston for *St. John's, dismasted, and towed her in.*

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 21.

Our Stock market was dull and heavy this morning. Sales were made of Reading Railroad at 31¼; Morris Canal, 10½; Long Island Railroad, 11½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40½; Pennsylvania State Fives, 79.

The rates for Money have undergone no change.

A Whale on the Jersey Coast.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 21.

A very large whale is cruising about off here, within a quarter of a mile of the shore; but as yet no attempt has been made to capture it, for want of the proper implements.

Arrival of the U. S. Mail Steamer Southerner at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 21.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Southerner*, Captain THOMAS EWAN, arrived here from New-York at 5 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

Arrival of the Steamship Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Nov. 21.

The steamship *Augusta*, from New-York, arrived at her wharf here early this (Tuesday) morning.

A Grievance.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You must look out who you employ to circulate your paper up town. A few days since a carrier of your paper in the Ninth Ward came along by a suburban house, and as he tossed the paper to the basement window "Hurrah for SEYMOUR and WOOD." In consequence of which he was paid off and discharged, and he was served right, but you ought not to suffer for it.

NINTH WARD.

Our correspondent need not distress himself on our account. Our carriers, like everybody else in our employ, have a perfect right and full liberty to "hurra" for anybody they please; and our readers must have perused the TIMES to little purpose if they have learned to be less tolerant. Does our correspondent scrutinize the political preferences of those from whom he purchases his coat, and hat, and coal and coffee, as closely as those of the carrier from whom he buys his newspaper?

BURNING OF THE HENRY CLAY.

SUIT FOR LOSS OF LIFE AND BAGGAGE.

VERDICT OF $1,000 BY CONSENT.

THE $5,000 CLAIM ABANDONED.

[BY OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

SUPREME COURT—ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

Before Hon. Judge Brown.

A highly important trial of a civil suit for damages laid at $5,000 and $1,000, against the owners of the ill-fated steamer *Henry Clay*, that was destroyed by fire on the 28th July, 1852, when near Yonkers, on her trip from Albany to New-York, has been on trial in Goshen. The proceedings were commenced about eighteen months ago in the Supreme Court of Orange County, in the name of the "executors of J. DOWNING," who lost his life by the terrible disaster. The $5,000 was claimed for the loss of Mr. *DOWNING's life, and the $1,000 for the loss of* valuable baggage belonging to deceased, his wife and others of his family. The trial was commenced at the opening of the present term of the Court now sitting at Goshen, with Judge BROWN presiding, and was brought to a close yesterday afternoon. Messrs. A. L. JORDAN, S. J. WILKIN and UNDERHILL, appeared for the defendants, and the prosecution was conducted by Messrs. MONELL and MCKISSOCK, of Newburg; and considerable interest in the matter has been manifested by the people of that vicinity. A large number of witnesses have been in attendance on both sides, and had the counsel called all of them to testify the case would have lasted at least a week longer. As will be noticed below, the prosecution finally abandoned the claim for the loss of life, and by consent of all parties, the Jury rendered a verdict, under direction of the Court, of $1,000 for the baggage claim. Annexed is our special Reporter's account of such of the testimony adduced on this trial, as was not given on the trial of the officers and owners of the *Clay*, in the U. S. Court last Summer.

TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

David Morris, sworn, said: I followed the water formerly—from 1805 to 1819; I am pastor of a Baptist Church in Westchester County; was on board the *Clay* from Poughkeepsie half way to New-York; the up boats, I think, had passed Poughkeepsie; flood-tide that day; the landing was in the usual way—no hurry more than is usual; saw the *Armenia* behind; have been frequently up and down the river; have seen the *Clay* pass up and down frequently; I did not discover that she was under any greater headway than usual—nothing in her running that excited my attention; pretty fresh breeze, flood setting up fore part of the day; [illegible]

[illegible]

Isabella Boyd, who resided in the family of Mr. Downing, testified to packing the trunks that were lost, and also gave a valuation of the jewelry, &c.

Miss Louisa Cook, the sister of Mrs. Downing, also gave evidence to the same effect.

Amelia A. Bailey, sworn, says: I was on board the *Henry Clay*; saw Mr. Downing on board, his wife, Mrs. Dewitt and Miss Dewitt, and Mrs. Wadsworth were the company; I was in the ladies' saloon when the alarm of fire was given; I did not leave it till I left the boat; [illegible]

[illegible]

Calvert Vaux, says: I was Downing's partner; he had an office, firm Downing & Vaux; I first knew him in London, September 1850; made an arrangement to come out with him to assist him in his architectural business; half his time was occupied at it; he edited the *Horticulturist*, and carried on an extensive correspondence, agricultural and horticultural matters, and was employed as a landscape drawer and gardener; [illegible] I still continue it; the year he died, if he had lived till January, his share would have been $1,800; [illegible] he had edited several works, important; I went down that same evening and waited till 1 P. M., [illegible] went to Ludlow's and then returned and recovered the body, and brought it up to Newburg; I was there; they dressed for it; his face bore marks of being drowned [illegible] I know his business at Washington was not finished; he was laying out the grounds around the Capitol; it would take several years to complete it; his works were "Landscape Gardening."

OPENING OF DEFENCE.

At this stage of the proceedings the prosecution rested their case, and Ambrose L. Jordan, Esq., arose and opened the case for the defence. The eloquent and able counsel said in substance as follows: We deny that blame is thrown on us; they must show the wrongful act, as the Court decides or intimates that the burning must be shown to have been caused by the negligence of the defendants. The plaintiffs must show a misconstruction of the steamer, or some negligence on the passage. This action touches tender and sacred points all round, and Mr. Downing was a man whose death we all deplore. The counsel thought it quite singular that a daughter of a millionaire should prosecute this case. He concluded by saying: We will show to the Court and Jury what the boat was, how she was equipped, how she was manned, and how she was conducted and managed; and also will show what her speed was during the passage from Albany.

The first witness called was Joseph Belknap, Esq., whose evidence was in regard to building the steamboat of the *Clay*. The testimony was about the same as that published in the DAILY TIMES during the trial in the United States Court.

NEW EVIDENCE OF THE ENGINEER.

The engineer of the *Henry Clay* was never before on the witnesses' stand until this trial, upon which his attendance was procured by Mr. Collyer, as he arrived in the steamship *Glen Cove*, from California.

John Germain, sworn, says: I am an engineer, and have been for 12 years past; I have run on the East River, and at sea; I was engineer of the steamship *North Star*; I was engineer of the *Henry Clay* at the time of the accident; we left Albany near 7 o'clock, and was ahead of the *Armenia*; I could tell how much steam she was carrying that day; we started with 20 to 25 pounds to the inch, and she was capable of carrying from 40 to 50 pounds; we carried about 30 pounds after getting into deep water, and I think 33 was the highest rate we carried that day; we did not carry so much after leaving Kingston.

Q.—Had you any directions from the owners or officers of the boat in relation to racing that day, and did you follow those directions?

The Judge ruled out the first part of this question, and the witness answered:

I did not race that day; I could see the fires in the furnaces, and there was no extra firing; I saw the water cocks tried, and there was a proper quantity of water in the boilers; we did not at any time increase our speed in order to keep ahead of the *Armenia*; on the contrary, we generally carried much more steam than we did that day in that part of the river; what I saw of the *Armenia* was from the engine-room; when near Kingston the boats came together, and I received a signal to "slow" her; the furnace-doors were at this time thrown open, and we only had on twenty-five to thirty pounds of steam; I was in the engine-room when the first alarm of fire was given; a fireman named Prary came up after a bucket of water, and cried out—"We are on fire;" I saw the fire between the steam chimneys; it was blazing, and first burst out of the grease-hole; the boilers were covered with hair felt, and I never saw it blaze before; I called all the hands from forward, and they handed down buckets of water; I opened the doors around the chimneys, and threw water around them; just as I opened the doors, Mr. Collyer came out of the fire-room; it could not have been more than five minutes after the alarm of fire before the *Clay* was ashore; the efforts to put out the fire [illegible] struck the beach, and Mr. Collyer had his bucket in his hand when she struck; all the deck hands and firemen were heaving water except Prary; I did not see him; did not see Tallman; I was sick, and had been a day; I was heaving water till she struck; then I blew off the steam and stopped the engine; [illegible]

[illegible]

Q.—How much time had the boat run?

A.—When I came up from dinner we were opposite Yonkers; I was at dinner 10 or 15 minutes, when I went there was 25 pounds on; when I came back 18 pounds of steam on; Thompson spoke to me the second time and asked me if we had a very heavy head of steam on; I told him no; then we had 20—25 pounds steam on; there were two small boats on board, fastened to the wheel-houses, one on each side; that is a convenient place for carrying them; about as usual as any where else; they were good boats; they were not got down because they were both afire; the steam ventilators over the coal holes conducted the fire up; the one on the starboard side first, I think; the lining entered some two or three feet along the boiler; I put it in myself; when I first came on the boat there was very little there; there was more there, the day of the fire on the *Clay* than is usually on river steamboats; I got the pump on the *Rip Van Winkle*; its sole purpose was to pump water into the boilers; the *Clay* did not get afire in the morning; we got in at Yonkers that day at 3½ P. M.; generally we make it about 3 P. M., had been in before 3 o'clock; my watch stopped at 3 35 P. M.; the after gangway is generally at the ladies' saloon; the stairs sometime come down near the gangway, some further from it; our stairs were under cover, and 3½ feet wide; wider than they could have been near the saloon.

Cross-examined—I am now a captain; never heard from defendants that there was any partnership between them and the owners of the *Armenia*; Hudson is the usual landing place; I made a statement about the steam the next day; have not seen it in 3 or 4 months; when I first saw the *Armenia*, it was before we came in contact; I knew we were ahead because her wheelhouse was aft the window I looked out of, and our deck was longer than hers; I also could see her stem, which proves she was behind; I think there is room enough in the Kingston channel for boats to run together safely; tide was ebb when we left Albany; [illegible] the wood work was about a foot from the steam chimney; it was not round; I looked down there to see the fire first; the water was brought up from the river on the forward gangway; the doors were all open, and the water was thrown down between the chimneys and the deck; I know of more than 150 pails being thrown that way; we could not get at it below; there was more fire on the promenade deck when I came out of the hold than on the main deck; nothing was on fire then on the main deck; the lever was horizontal when it was right; there was no rope thrown over it fastened down; never saw such a thing on any boat; I did not [illegible] deck, and went down by the way I came up; from the time I pulled the bell in till I got ashore was a very short time; the time from the alarm till we reached the shore could not have been more than four or five minutes it seems to me; I had more time to measure time when the passengers were off than when I was busy putting out the fire; when I went to the bulkhead I looked back and saw no passengers; I was on both sides, I think, back and forward; when we were heaving baggage I could see aft and saw none; there was no smoke of any account then outside on the main deck; the doors and joiner work was not all on fire when I was throwing baggage; the smoke from below may have passed off below the main-deck through the port-holes; the carpenter I did not know, was working; know Capt. Johnson; don't know whether he came down that day or not; in a boat like the *Clay* the staircase toward the stern would be very much in the way; the other fireman on watch beside was Nathan G. Conkling; have looked for him; can't hear from him; caught diligently for him; it was said he had gone to California.

Charles Merritt sworn, said: I am the assistant engineer on the *Crescent City*, an ocean steamer; I was on the *Clay* as assistant engineer; heard the testimony of Gorman; can't state any thing different from his statement as far as he testified; I don't know where Conkling is; I have not seen him for a long time; was on board all the trip down; there is some few things that I know stated by him; I don't know about the stairs on the quarter deck nor conversation with the passenger; I didn't see him stop the engine; I saw him go up and come down from the promenade deck; I was on the forward deck; helped him put off the baggage; I stepped inside of the bulkhead; no passengers on front deck; saw none on promenade deck; looked towards stern; saw no passengers; could see through; looked through just before we threw over the baggage; no passengers when we threw off baggage; one man there when I came down.

Edward Hubbard sworn, said: I have been a pilot [illegible]

years; was at the wheel on the day of the accident all day except when at my meals; I was not where I could tell the amount of steam; think there was no more than usual; the *Clay* did not race that day to my knowledge; left Albany at 7 A. M.; the custom was to land at Bristol on signal; I looked for the signal that day, but saw none; our general time at New-York was 3 to 3½ P. M., sometimes before 3; my watch stopped at 3.35 P. M.; when the cry of fire came from the passengers below, I called on some one near to give me a heave for God Almighty's sake; I tried to run her on, so her afterguangway would come by the corner of the pier on the shore; I run her a little quartering and as near the deck as I could; she was about a foot from the deck; think her bow was 60 or 75 feet on the beach; her length was 207 feet; the wheel-house and all aft lay west of the dock; the beach was bare of water at the end of the pier; I did not leave the wheel-house till I had beached her; (admitted by prosecution that the pilot ran her on according to his best judgment for the safety of the passengers;) I jumped off the larboard side; half a minute after I left the wheel the steam was blown off; it made a great noise; I then went aft on the larboard guard; it was 16 to 18 inches wide; there was no difficulty in a person who was cool walking ashore on that guard; she had her heel a starboard; the joiner receded sufficiently; I saw when I got aft a regular row of them coming forward on the guard; I then helped them ashore; when I went on the starboard side, from the shore, I saw men and women in the water, who had gone overboard from the after deck, and I went in the *water to help them; everything that could be done was* done; before or when I left the wheel the fire followed the tiller chain up just back of the pilot's house; the chain was oily; then I could see no one on the upper deck; at the time I jumped ashore, persons could have gone forward on the larboard side of the promenade deck; when I went on the starboard side I could see two or three throwing off luggage.

Q.—Have you any doubt that if the passengers had behaved with coolness they would have been saved? Q.—No. (Objected to and ruled out.) If they had stayed aft they could have all got ashore by walking the guard 30 feet; there were 2 small boats on board and 25 or 30 buckets; the small boats were on the promenade deck, and I don't know whether they were on fire or not; Capt. Polhamus, of the *Armenia*, asked me if I "meant to bother him," I replied, "No, by no means."

John C. Symonds, called by Mr. Jordan and sworn: I know Mr. Radford and Capt. Tallman; I dined on board of the *Henry Clay* that day at the second table; I don't know at what point we had arrived when the dinner gong sounded; Mr. Collyer dined with me; he was the only one; dinner was all through except us sitting down; we were near Dobbs' Ferry when we went to dine.

Q.—Did you start to go out before hearing a noise on the deck? A.—There was a noise, such as trampling on the deck of passengers, and me and Mr. Collyer went up to the smoke room on the east side of the boat; he then passed down into the fire room; I went to follow him down, and met him coming up the stairs; I judged from Mr. Collyer's appearance that the boat was in no safety, and I went up to the state-room of Captain Tallman; I said, "For God's sake, Captain, get up, for we are all on fire;" he then got out of bed; I helped him put on his coat, and he went aft, and both of us requested the passengers to come forward; we then went forward on the starboard side; I jumped down on the main deck, and Capt. T. passed the ladies down to me; we took down all we saw there; I remained there, and no others came; I then helped to throw the baggage overboard; we then ran the vessel ashore, and landed the bows in the sand of the beach.

Q.—Did you know any person was overboard at the time you ran ashore? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where did Capt. Tallman go after he passed down the ladies? A.—I don't know; I lost sight of him after that; after I got on the boat I saw no one on the promenade deck; the next thing I did I ran 400 or 500 yards up the beach to a little point and found two small boats, but they were leaky; I returned and tried to find those who could swim, as I was unable to swim myself; at this time I saw persons in the water; I saw Capt. Tallman rescuing the passengers; I saw him bring several persons ashore; I also saw Mr. Collyer bringing a lady ashore on the north side of the boat; I did not see Germain or Hubbard; the last small boat load of passengers that Capt. Tallman brought on shore he appeared to be completely overcome; Mr. Collyer did not leave me at the dinner table, and when the noise occurred, we both went up stairs together.

Q.—How long after the alarm was it that the boat had turned toward the shore? A.—I don't know how long, but when we had got up stairs she was putting for shore.

Cross-examined—It was all of the stairs where the captain's stateroom was situated; I don't know how near the captain went at the time of calling the passengers forward; I am confident that Capt. Tallman gave the direction to passengers as I have described; the passengers began to go ashore as fast as they reached the main deck, and many of them went up on the hill; the smoke was very dense at the fire room when I was there.

At the conclusion of Mr. Symonds's evidence, Mr. JORDAN briefly addressed the Court, [illegible] to the Court please: We are willing for the parties to take a verdict against us for such an amount as they can agree upon for the loss of the baggage. Hence, if the prosecution are willing to abide by that, we shall not contest the matter any further on that point.

After a short consultation between the parties, the sum claimed for the baggage was agreed upon which the counsel for the prosecution consented to take for his clients.

By direction of Judge BROWN, the verdict of $1,000 was rendered by the Jury, and duly recorded by the County Clerk, N. WESCOTT, Esq. Thus ends this long litigation, which might have been avoided, as the owners never refused to fully compensate Mrs. DOWNING for the baggage claimed to have been lost.

On discharging the Jury the Judge congratulated them upon the speedy termination of the case that has claimed their attention for several days past.

Dramatic.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Last evening the long promised Comedy called "Weeds and Flowers" was produced here. Our remarks concerning it will be brief, for it is one of those productions that defy criticism. In the first place, there is literally no plot. We were unable to detect anything *that approximated to a plot, and as our mission* was specially to detect that feature of the entertainment, it is scarcely likely that we overlooked it. Certain characters meet in a certain room for four acts, and go into the kitchen for the fifth. There is much uncertain love-making, conducted in an obstinate manner, but without any specific object. There is an inexplicable quarrel which remains unexplained to the end. There is a wife-hunting hypocrite whose affections vacillate between the drawing room and the kitchen, and who is rather amusing, because he utters a shibboleth to every female he meets, and is despised by all without any apparent reason. Of these and similar characters there are nearly a dozen, and the Comedy is in five acts.

In a literary point of view we failed to detect anything worthy of commendation, except a solitary epigram about "Echo never answering till she's spoken to."

The Comedy is placed on the stage in Mr. WALLACK's usual careful style, but we did not see any of the "*novel scenery*" *refered to in the bill*, unless an ordinary sitting room and a kitchen are novelties. The cast included Messrs. BLAKE, LESTER, BROUGHAM, BLAND, STEWART and VINCENT; *Miss ROSA BENNETT, and Mesdames* HOEY, BROUGHAM and CRAMER. What interest the piece excited was owing to these artistes, who in "make up" and carefulness were admirable.

To say that this production was a success, simply because there was applause at the end, would be folly. A five act comedy of English life, without plot, without brilliancy, without situations, cannot be successful. We attribute the applause principally to a cleverly spoken "tag," and the desire the audience properly had to reward artists, who, under no ordinary circumstances, had striven to please them. A call was raised for the author, and a gentleman of intellectual and prepossessing appearance appeared from a private box. He addressed the audience in a few remarks, thanking them, and excusing himself from making a speech. "Weeds and Flowers" will be repeated to-night.

Musical.

ACADEMY.—The "Puritani" will be rendered to-night for the last time. One of the most successful productions of the season should undoubtedly attract a large and fashionable audience.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Fire in Chatham-street.

The two-story brick building No. 31 Chatham-street, occupied in part by —— BECK, clothier, and N. MAHLER, cigar-dealer, was on fire at 10¾ o'clock last night. The stock of clothing was entirely destroyed by fire and water, and the loss thereby amounts to about $1,000. The cigar-store suffered some damage from water. MAHLER's stock is insured. BECK not being in town, our reporter could not ascertain whether he was insured or not.

The Foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 rescued from the second story of the building, by taking them through the yard fronting on North William-street, a woman and three children. They were in bed at the time, and exhibited great fright when taken from the building.

Hibernian Universal Benevolent Society.

The Sixteenth Annual Ball of this Society came off last night at Tammany Hall. The Society is one of the oldest in the City, having been organized in 1822. The proceeds of the sale of tickets will be appropriated for the relief and benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased members. About $700 were realized, as the proprietor of the Tammany placed the ball-room at the disposal of the committee gratuitously. The amusement of the night principally consisted of dancing, which was kept up till the small hours had well set in, Manahan's Band discoursing lively tunes the while.

☞ ELEAZAR JONES, Esq., of this City, has been presented by his Welsh fellow-citizens with a handsome gold watch, in testimony of their appreciation of his fidelity and zeal in their service. The presentation was made on Monday evening, at the Cambrian Institute in Chrystie-street.

☞ The "Forrest Light Guard" passed our office yesterday, on their return from an excursion and ball at Fishkill, and parade at Newburg. They were under the command of Mr. WILLIAM P. VALENTINE, and numbered forty-eight men.

☞ Prof. I. L. PEET will deliver a lecture to the Deaf-mutes of this City, in the small Chapel of the University, this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Snow prevailed up-country yesterday, and a slight dust of it was seen here. It didn't amount to any great sum.

NEW-JERSEY.

Interesting Meeting of the City Fathers.

The Common Council of Jersey City held a regular meeting, last evening at the Lyceum. It was one of unusual interest, because of the subject of granting licenses, the anticipation of which drew together many friends as well as many foes of liquor licenses. Among the petitions presented was one from T. DEEGAN, who keeps under the American Hotel, asking that all or a portion of his fine, imposed for the sale of liquor without a license, be refunded, and that the pending complaint against him be dismissed, as he had discontinued the sale of liquor by the glass when he ascertained that it was in violation of the ordinance. PATRICK CORRIGAN, corner of Newark-avenue and Barrow-street, petitioned for a tavern license.

A communication was received from the Mayor, accompanying the preamble and resolutions which were adopted at the Temperance meeting at the Reformed Dutch Church on the previous evening, sustaining the action of the Council, [illegible] of those engaged in the illegal sale of liquor. The reading of the communication was greeted with applause in the lobby. It was laid upon the table for action at a later hour.

The semi-annual report of the Recorder, to the 31st October, 1854, was presented. The arrests made by the Night Watch and the Sunday Police, and the fines collected, are stated as follows:

	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Total
Fined $3 each	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Committed to City Prison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Committed to County Jail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Committed of petit larceny	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Discharged	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fines for violating ordinances	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total arrests	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total amount received by the Recorder and paid into the City Treasury for the six months' comprised in this report is $3,127.

The Recorder also reports that several hundred complaints against illegal liquor sellers are pending; and that the case of The City vs. Maynard has been carried up to the Supreme Court.

The report of the Special Committee on Inns and Taverns was next in order. The Committee consists of nine members. A report signed by three Aldermen, in favor of granting the following licenses, viz.: The Hudson House, the American Hotel, the Philadelphia Hotel, Mr. Moore, of the Third Ward, and Rainey & McCarthy, and P. Martin, of the Fourth Ward.

This report was signed by three of the nine Committee. Alderman SLATER offering a substitute that no licenses be granted. They were received, discussed, and laid upon the table. Alderman SLATER moved a resolution that no licenses be granted during the present year. *This was voted down, and the Board* proceeded with other business. Alderman SLATER afterwards offered a resolution that no licenses be granted during the present year. The resolution was lost by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Davenport, Gardner, Greene, Kenney, Slater and White.—6.

NAYS—Edge, Hill, Law, Reppelyea, Thompson, Tyrrell and Whitlock.—7.

ABSENT—The President, Aldermen Cleveland and Smith.—3.

The Board then adjourned.

More After Demonstrations.

On Sunday last, at first prayers, Rev. Mr. HELSINGFORS returned to the charge, by denouncing parties by name as interested in getting up balls of a disreputable character. He stated that one in particular, named SOMERS, had collected a sum of money some time since for charitable purposes, and had appropriated the funds to his own uses. We are given to understand that this matter will be brought before the legal tribunals.

Post-Office Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am glad you have taken up this subject, and hope you will allow me to state my grievances.

I have friends residing in New-Hampshire, from whom it takes two days to get a letter, though I can start in the train that takes the mail and reach New-York in fifteen hours. A friend recently left my native town twenty-four hours after a letter was mailed for me, and brought the pleasing news that it was on the way. I received it two or three hours after his arrival, but it was valueless.

L. P. M.

KIDNAPPING.—The Mayesville (Ky.) *Gazette* mentions an occurrence which took place there a few days since. Three worthless fellows, named YOUNG, one of whom lived in Ohio, and the other two at Maysville, entered a house near Georgetown, Ohio, at midnight, and under pretence of being officers, seized a negro girl and bore her off to Kentucky, with the view of selling her into Slavery and pocketing the money. They were followed, however, by four negro men, one of whom crossed over to Maysville and gave information of the outrage. The girl, who had been secreted by her captors near Maysville, managed to escape, and gave to some of the citizens a full description of the persons engaged in her abduction. The [illegible] turned out to arrest the parties indicated. They succeeded in capturing the three brothers, HENRY, LEWIS, and ALBERT YOUNG, and, forming a procession, deliberately escorted them across the Ohio River, and delivered them into the hands of the officers of the law, to be dealt with and punished for the offence of kidnapping. The brothers were all raised at Maysville, Ky., and are the sons of a highly respectable gentleman of the neighborhood.

Later from Texas.

Dates are to the 11th. It is hoped that the yellow fever is at an end in Galveston for the present season.

The receipts of cotton at Indianola from the 1st of September to the 2d inst., amounted to only 1,[illegible] bales.

At last accounts from Lavaca the yellow fever was increasing.

A snake, four feet long, made its appearance among the exchanges on the table of the editor of the Columbia *Democrat* a few days since. He had the hardihood to kill the intruder.

Rents are as high, or higher, than they have ever been, and we hardly know of a vacant house. Mechanics of all kinds are fully employed now, at good wages. Indeed, either love or money will scarce procure the services of a carpenter, bricklayer, or a plasterer.

It is stated in an article in the Houston *Star*, that by the report of the Assessors, there are [illegible] children, between the ages of 6 and 16 in that city, of which number only [illegible] were attending school on the 1st of November. At no time (says the same writer,) within the last six years, has there been over 300 pupils, of both sexes, in all the schools of the city.

The *Western Texan* learns that some eighty families from the neighboring States are on their way to San Antonio, where some of them will only remain for a short time; their destination being the Mesilla Valley.

A correspondent of the Galveston *News*, writing from Springfield, Nov. 4, says: Our whole country has been wild with excitement in regard to a murder said to have been committed about two years since in Navarro County, upon the body of Mr. WELLS. The body was found on Sunday in Chamber's Creek bottom by a parcel of men hunting for cattle. Soon after, eight men were arrested on suspicion, and were tried during the present week and acquitted.

The whole town of Corsicana was alive, with people armed with guns, pistols, &c. Some for the prisoners, and others against them. Fears were entertained at one time, that the prisoners would be mobbed, which was the cause of so many of their friends appearing armed. There is still great excitement in Navarro county. The body of the murdered man was found about twenty miles from the residence of the parties accused. I refrain from giving an opinion as to their guilt of the murder. One of the parties accused lost a couple of negroes some months since; and it is supposed by a good many persons, that the man WELLS instigated the boys to run off, and that he was hung for it.

The Scattering Vote for Governor.

From the Albany Argus.

We have before us the scattering votes for Governor, as returned to the Secretary of State by the County Canvassers, from forty of the sixty counties in the State.

In the whole list there are not to exceed fourteen votes that can be allowed to Governor Seymour by the State Canvassers, and but three for Clark. These fourteen votes are for "Oratio Seymour," or "Oratio Semore." The three, others are for "Miron H. Clark," being mere cases of misspelling.

There are besides 37 votes for "M. H. Clark," and 75 for "H. Seymour"—which if they could be allowed to the two candidates by the State Canvassers, would, with those before specified, diminish Clark's majority of the perfect votes by 40—leaving him still 277 ahead.

There are also votes for "Myron Clark," "My. C. Clark," "Myron J. Clark," "Hiram H. Clark," "Hyron H. Clark," "Byron H Clark," "Miles H. Clark," "Myron C. Clark," "Horace Seymour," "Horatio J. Seymour," "Horton Seymour," "Henry Seymour," "Green Seymour," "Lorenzo Seymour," &c., &c.—which neither party could get the benefit of, except through the Courts, and on the testimony of the electors who voted these intelligent ballots.

But upon the presumption that all the scattering votes for Governor in these forty Counties could be counted for one or the other of the [illegible] candidates, by general consent, they would diminish Clark's before ascertained majority only 127 votes—leaving him still 180 ahead.

It will be seen from this statement, that Clark's ascertained majority cannot be [illegible] by the State Canvassers [illegible] "H. Seymour" and "Myron H. Clark" [illegible] lowest—and that if only the misspelled votes are counted by them, they can scarcely reduce it below 200.

The State Capitol and the Library.

From the Albany Register, Nov. 21.

The Capitol extension is nearly completed, and the improvements in a substantial and a [illegible] one. *The Assembly Chamber is about finished.* The old shape is preserved, but a very beautiful ceiling has been substituted, and the walls are elegantly painted. It will be handsomely refurnished, and ready for its occupants before the first of January.

The rooms formerly occupied by the State Library are being converted into apartments for the use of Committees of both Houses. One or two new rooms have been constructed for the use of members, in the south end of the new portion of the building.

The State Library has been entirely removed to the splendid edifice erected for its use.

The Capitol is immediately connected with the Library at its south end by short galleries and flights of stairs.

The extensive collection of coins that enriches the Library is to be arranged in elegant cases in the galleries of the upper room. The American medals, of which there is a choice collection, are to be arranged in a circular revolving frame, and in such a manner as to be more readily and conveniently seen and examined. We learn that France is about to present to the state 300 medals, illustrative of the history and reigns of that nation.

Mr. Richardson of Illinois.

From the Bangor Mercury, Nov. 15.

RICHARDSON, although he put the Nebraska bill through the House is, in many respects a generous and gallant fellow. We remember having heard an anecdote of him, recurring to the time when he was prosecuting attorney in one of the counties in Illinois. A wealthy rascal had been indicted for some offence, and before the case came to trial the offender came into Mr. RICHARDSON's office, and laying on the table a $50 bill, said, "I reckon, 'Squire, that little indictment had better be *nol-pros'd*." "I *get up*," says RICHARDSON, and thrust the $50 bill back to him with one hand, and took him by the collar with the other, and put him down the stairs full as quick as he came up." "I was glad I did it so quick," he added humorously, "for I was short about that time and the $50 bill *looked mighty good*."

BUENOS AYRES.—The barque *Prescott*, which arrived at this port on Saturday, from Buenos Ayres, Sept. 20, brought advices that General URQUIZA has recovered from the illness which had prostrated him, and has resumed his office of President of the confederated provinces. The inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, which State, as our readers will remember, has organized an independent Government, feared an invasion from his troops. The British Consul at Buenos Ayres had informed the British subjects settled in that country, that if they lend any money to Rosas, they will deemed guilty *of high treason.—Boston Journal, 21st.*

SLAVERY IN KANSAS.—Mr. DOBSON, of Georgia, brother of the editor of the Georgia *Examiner*, writes to that paper that slavery already exists in Kansas, and needs no act of legislation to permit it; that it is impossible to get white labor there, and they must have slaves; that Missouri will send half her population there to protect the territory from the control of the abolitionists. He adds, that slaves hire readily at from $150 to $300 per annum, and that Kansas was intended by Providence for a Slave State.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—Governor SEYMOUR has appointed Dr. T. ROMEYN BECK, of this City, Hon. JOHN W. MILLS, of Westchester, and Hon. LEMUEL STETSON, of Clinton, Commission to investigate the charge of official misconduct and neglect made against Messrs CLARK and STORMS, Inspectors of State Prisons.—*Albany Atlas, Nov. 21.*

☞ Dr. WM. TURK, the oldest surgeon in the United States Navy, and an estimable man, died on Monday morning at his residence in Newark, of which he has been a resident for some years past.

PEN PORTRAITS.

English Notices of American Statesmen.

Simultaneously with the opening of the new Crystal Palace at Sydenham, near London, appeared a series of Guides and Handbooks, eighteen in number, illustrative of the contents of that vast and splendid exhibition. Although published at a price so low that an immense sale alone can cover the cost of production, the visitor who would purchase the whole of this little series must expend three dollars and a half.

These *libelli*, or little books, literally intended for the million, are the composition of some of the ablest men of letters and science in England. Each writer treated of the subject with which his profession, pursuits, taste and knowledge had made him most familiar. Thus, Raffaele Monti (the Italian artist, some of whose poems in marble won admiration in our own World's Fair,) wrote "How to see the Sculpture in the Crystal Palace." Professor Owen, who has perfected Comparative Anatomy, founded by Cuvier, wrote the description of the Extinct Animals and Geological Illustrations. The book costs six cents, and contains the concentrated experience and knowledge of a life brilliantly and beneficially devoted to Science of the highest order. Mrs. Jameson, who has written equally well upon Poetry and Art, is author of the Handbook to the Schools of Modern Sculpture. Mr. Layard, who has exhumed the remains of a buried Empire in Assyria, has not disdained to contribute a sixpenny Handbook to the Nineveh Court. Professor Edward Forbes, President of the Geological Society of England, and successor of the illustrious Jameson in the Chair of Natural History in the University of Edinburg, associated himself with Dr. Latham in the production of the "Illustrated Guide to the Ethnological and Zoological Departments." George Scharf, a well-known artist and antiquarian, has contributed Handbooks to the Greek, Roman and Pompeian Courts. Samuel Sharpe was associated with Owen Jones in the composition of the Handbook to the Egyptian Court, and Mr. Jones (the celebrated architect who decorated the Paxton Palace of 1851) appears separately as author of "An Apology for the Coloring of the Greek Court in the Crystal Palace," and as describer of the Alhambra Court. Digby Wyatt and J. B. Waring (leading members of the Executive of the World's Fair in 1851) have conjointly produced Handbooks to the Byzantine, Mediæval, Renaissance and Italian Courts. Samuel Phillips, the literary reviewer of the *Times* newspaper, and author of certain scathing critiques upon Dickens and Thackeray, was author of the "General Guide Book to the Palace and Park," and of the Portrait Gallery in the Crystal Palace.

This is a goodly array of distinguished writers. Generally speaking, they have done their work very well. Mr. Phillips was general Editor of this Crystal Palace Library, and supervised it with the skill of a practised critic. At present we shall notice only one of these works, and the most expensive one, viz.: Phillips' "Portrait Gallery," an octavo of about 250 pages, in small type, on fine paper, and sold at a sum equivalent to thirty-seven cents of our money.

Of Samuel Phillips we now speak in the past tense. Only last week we had to record his death. He was a man of much learning, varied accomplishments, considerable knowledge of the world, amiable mind, and strict impartiality. The London *Times*, which has briefly noticed his demise, mentions him as one of the few examples of men who, having followed Literature up with industry and perseverance, have been enabled to live and support a family in comfort and respectability, neither owing nor borrowing money.

It adds that the remarkable part of the story is, that his work was accomplished with the hand of death upon him. For many years past he had been the doomed victim of consumption. At any hour of the day or night he might have been summoned away ere the ink had dried upon the line which he had commenced writing. But calmly and courageously, respecting himself and respecting others, he went through his daily toil, and, as we have before said, was enabled to live and maintain his family in comfort and respectability. Sudden, therefore, but not unexpected was his demise. The Press has lost a man who, whether with pen or hand, or in the private relations of life, was worthy of high consideration.

As we have said, Mr. Phillips was principal reviewer on the London *Times*. Nominally, Mr. Tyas has occupied that position for many years, and his education at Cambridge, which he left with the reputation of being one of her ablest Greek scholars since the death of Porson, was supposed to have eminently qualified him for that office. But Mr. Tyas has not written a critique for some years. Probably he wished to retire with the reputation of having "smashed" Brougham's *Demosthenes* in a series of elaborate reviews, which showed that the ex-Chancellor (of whom Sugden bitterly said that "if he knew a little law he would have known a little of everything") had forgotten or imperfectly mastered the high-sounding language of old Greece. The reputation of Samuel Phillips, which commenced when it was known that he had written the striking novel of "Caleb Stukely" in *Blackwood's Magazine*, has steadily advanced, and, not long since, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him by that Alma Mater designated by Canning as

"the University of Gottingen."

This was an unsolicited tribute of respect. Many of Dr. Phillips' critical articles were of great merit:—some of them formed the principal portion of the Appletons' republication of essays from the London *Times*. Many were translated in France and Germany. The most searching of his reviews were those in which, year after year, Mr. Dickens' Christmas books were dissected. Scarcely inferior were his animadversions upon the mannerisms, the short-comings, and the over-comings of Mr. Thackeray. Severe was the critic's denunciation of the one-sided view of a newspaper-writer's career and struggles which was given to the world in *Pendennis*. Able as Thackeray's defence was, it adroitly evaded the real motive of the reviewer, which was to indicate disapprobation of the late Dr. Maginn being caricatured as Captain Shannon, contemporary men of letters well knowing that it was Maginn himself who had introduced Thackeray to write in *Fraser's Magazine*, and joining with the critic in thinking that gratitude, at least, should have restrained the wit, and left Maginn untouched in his early grave. When Phillips commenced writing for the Crystal Palace, it was doubtful whether he would live to complete the undertaking. He saw it finished—and no more.

The design of his "Portrait Gallery" is to illustrate, by biographical and critical notices, the extensive collection of busts and statues which adorn the vast area of the Crystal Palace—to record the salient points in the characters of those whose resemblances, in stone or clay, constitute the Portrait Gallery of London's new wonder. Such a gallery, said Dr. Phillips, "exhibits the men who have worked their way to eminence. Biography teaches how they travelled the difficult and thorny road." As yet the Collection is imperfect—though over five hundred busts and statues are noticed in this book—but it is the nucleus of a noble and most interesting Gallery, which the Directors of the Palace are resolved to form.

The descriptions and biographies run in the following order:—Greek poets, dramatists, philosophers, statesmen and generals; Roman emperors, ladies, generals, and poets; and then the artists and musicians, poets and dramatists, soldiers and statesmen, prelates and theologians, kings and queens of Italy, France, Germany, and England. We are able to say that, for the most part, Dr. Phillips was very impartial. Now and then, a personal hit is made; but the leaning, on the whole, is towards praise or extenuation. From the necessity of confining facts and opinions into a very limited space, few of the notices exceeding half a page of the volume, the style is almost *sui generis*. Whatever was to be told is said in the fewest possible words. This concentration is peculiar and gives a text more striking than grammatical. One merit Dr. Phillips must get credit for—he boldly avoided the too prevalent English practice of servility towards reigning Royalty. We admire the Spartan simplicity with which he dismisses the Queen and her husband. He simply writes: "496. Her Majesty Queen Victoria, whom God preserve! Born May 24th, 1819," and "497. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Consort of Queen Victoria, born, August 26th, 1819. To whom the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, a development of the original Palace in Hyde Park, is indebted for its existence."

It would be easy to make a pleasant, readable, and not uninstructive article out of the vast variety of materials in this portrait gallery,—giving as it does such a peculiarly *English* glance at various celebrities, foreign and domestic. The affectionate way in which Carlyle is remonstrated with on his regretted mannerism,—the apologetic notice of Douglas Jerrold's fierceness,—the high eulogy of Louis Napoleon,—the bitter attack on Scotland for its neglect of Burns,—the fine appreciation of the *mens divinior* of Shakspeare and Scott,—the depreciation of Brougham,—the analytic sketch of O'Connell,—the admiration of Palmerston's "pluck,"—the warm-hearted praise of Father Mathew, and a hundred other such examples could be exhibited, but we now prefer showing what Dr. Phillips, in a publication of which millions will be circulated, said of our own American men of mark and mind.

It must be remembered that he noticed none except those of whom a bust or statue is in the Crystal Palace. We mention this to explain omissions. The American are included among the English Portraits, and not distinctively placed nor catalogued. There is no American among the artists and musicians, or the poets and dramatists. The first of our countrymen whose name appears is Franklin, and his place is among the scientific men and writers. There are two busts of him at Sydenham, one by Houdon and the other by Hiram Powers. The sketch is as follows:

Benj. Franklin—*Statesman and Philosopher.*
Born at Boston, in America, 1706. Died at Philadelphia, in America, 1790. Aged 84.

"Franklin" is another word for usefulness, self-denial, frugality, perseverance, and independence. A poor printer's boy, who, by his own unaided powers, raised himself from the lowest place of society to the highest, and contributed alike to the advancement of Science, and to the independence of one of the finest countries of the earth. His discovery of the identity of lightning and electricity, and the invention of the lightning-rod; the explanation of the *aurora borealis* and thundergusts upon electrical principles, are triumphs of the philosopher. His ardent support of the new Republic, his activity, judgment, and resources, speak for the statesman and the lover of liberty. His language unadorned, but ever pure and expressive; his reason manly and cogent, and so concise that he never exceeded a quarter of an hour in any public address. His correspondence a model of clearness and compendious brevity. Scrupulously punctual in all his dealings. An exemplar of economy and regularity. His life, one of the most instructive and encouraging studies for youth, since it exhibits the sufferings, the trials, the power, and the victory of self-command, temperance and industry, and the reward of genius overcoming all the difficulties of fortune.

This is a miniature biography—the essence of many Lives, and we doubt whether in Franklin's native land, he has been more appreciatingly noticed.

The next, who ranks among "the foremost men of all this world" is one of whom it appears almost impossible for any one to speak an evil word or think an evil thought. We never have met an educated Englishman who did not claim and enjoy the privilege of admiring the character and conduct of The Father of Our Country. The resemblance at Sydenham is by Canova. The notice runs thus:

George Washington—*First President of the United States.*
Born in Virginia, United States, 1732. Died, 1799, Aged 67.

If we were asked to single out from ancient or modern story one bright, unsullied example of true greatness, of perfect patriotism, disinterestedness, consistency, and self-devotion, it would be difficult not to select George Washington. England, that suffered by his acts, has reason to be proud of his surpassing glory; for he came from the common stock, and he wrought the liberty of his country by the exercise of virtues dear to all Englishmen, and—let us dare to say—characteristic of their race. He received the most ordinary education, for he lost his father when ten years old; and he had to make his way in life by his own best efforts. At the age of eighteen he was appointed Surveyor, in Virginia, to Lord Fairfax. At twenty, he was Major in the Colonial Militia. In 1775, he took the command of the Army in America against England. How he acted from that hour until 1783, when the treaty of peace was signed,—what intrepidity he exhibited,—what wisdom, what coolness, what courage, what moderation, what rare self-command under defeat, for, fighting at great disadvantage, he lost more battles than he gained,—is known to all. In 1789, he was elected President of the United States. As Chief of the Government, he declined all remuneration, save the bare payment of his official service; he had shown the same abstinence when in command of the army. In 1796, worn out by the labors and anxieties of his momentous life, he laid down his power and withdrew into privacy, but not until he had delivered to the American people, as his last public work, his solemn advice for their future self-government and conduct. His words of weight may be read to-day with singular advantage by the millions who enjoy the inappreciable blessings of freedom and prosperity, which his good right hand, sound heart, and sagacious judgment, chiefly secured to them. If hero-worship may be pardoned, he shall be forgiven—for his offence shall induce in him only humility—who kneels before the quiet, unpretending shrine of Washington.

Hearty praise is this—earnest, warm, sincere. Phillips, albeit he saw little originality in Dickens, and no geniality in Thackeray, evidently had a heart filled with high emotions and generous impulses. We wish he could have a bird's-eye view of Washington's country on the 22d of February, or the Fourth of July.

Of a different cast, in mind and body, was the next American niched in this gallery. The bust is by Hiram Powers, who executed those of all the other Americans there. We have arrived at

Gen. Jackson—*President of the United States.*
Born in South Carolina, United States, 1767. Died at Nashville, in Tennessee, 1845. Aged 78.

The son of an Irish emigrant. He was originally destined for the Church; but he quitted school to take part in the War of Independence. The war over, he adopted the law as a profession, and became Judge in Tennessee, as well as Major-General of the forces of the same State. In 1815, as Major-General of the United States, he gained a decisive victory over the English at New-Orleans. In 1821, appointed Governor of Florida, and the next year elected member of the Senate for the State of Tennessee. Elected President of the United States in 1828 and again in 1832; so that he was at the head of the American Government for the space of eight years. An ardent Democratic chief throughout life. His Presidency was distinguished by the development of Democratic tendencies, of the spirit of territorial extension, and by the marked encouragement of the slave-holding interest. He successfully opposed Congress in the matter of the United States Bank, regarding it as a monopoly in the State injurious to the general interests of the people. Jackson was a man of Roman virtues, a true patriot, and of uncompromising integrity, simple and austere. Straightforward and blunt as a soldier.

Then follows another of our Worthies, well known in Europe, personally.

John Quincy Adams—*President of the U. S.*
Born at Boston, U. S., 1767. Died 1848. Aged 79.

Educated in Europe. At a tender age, Private Secretary to the American Minister at St. Petersburg. In 1794, appointed by Washington Ambassador to the Hague. In 1809, Ambassador to the Court of Russia. Subsequently Ambassador in London. In 1825, President of the United States. His Administration worthy of his life, which was pure, disinterested, and strictly honest. Upon his death, in 1848, he left a reputation for integrity, independence, and manly straightforwardness, second only to that of Washington. His habits, to the last, simple and unostentatious, and his industry remarkable. His exterior was cold, but fire glowed within, for his nature was as earnest as his oratory was fierce. He had a tenacious memory, great knowledge, and the faculty of speaking forcibly, clearly, and to the purpose. One of the worthies of the Great Republic.

To Adams succeeds one who has had his full share of party praise and censure—both of which he has outlived.

Martin Van Buren—*Ex-President of the U. S.*
Born 1782. Still living.

A lawyer, and an active politician in the Democratic interest. From 1812 until 1820, a member of the United States Senate, during which time a keen supporter of the war with England, and for a short time Attorney General. In 1828, Governor of the State of New-York—then Secretary of State in the Cabinet of General Jackson. Vice President in 1832, and during Gen. Jackson's second term of office. In 1836, elected President by a large majority. The principal measure of his Administration was the reestablishment of the Independent Treasury. In 1840, again nominated for the Presidency, but defeated by Gen. Harrison, the Whig candidate. Since the close of his Presidential term in 1841, Mr. Van Buren has lived in retirement. His popularity was not so great at the close as at the beginning of his political life.

This notice of Van Buren is meagre. More full is that one of the great departed—one of the illustrious Three who were removed so lately from their respective paths of usefulness and renown. We come to Powers' bust of

John C. Calhoun—*American Statesman.*
Born at Abbeville, in South Carolina, United States, 1782. Died at Washington, 1850. Aged 68.

Of Irish descent. Educated at Yale College, and studied law at Litchfield, in Connecticut. In 1807, admitted to the Bar. In 1811, elected to Congress. Secretary of War in 1817; and from 1825 to 1832, Vice President of the United States. He asserted that the American Constitution was a mere federal treaty, from the conditions of which an individual State might at any time withdraw itself, if the inhabitants of the State so desired. This dangerous principle was combated by Webster, and—luckily for the Union—with success. Calhoun had great eloquence, and rapid powers of generalization. He was inflexible in integrity, firm of purpose, energetic, laborious, and endowed with a high sense of honor; devoted to his country, with an inextinguishable love of liberty. A moderate Democrat, nevertheless, and a free-trader. In person he was tall and lank; his face indicated great firmness of character and determination. His manner of a pacing and gesticulation was remarkable. He would walk constantly up and down during his discourse, his right arm moving all the while regularly backwards and forwards, like the pendulum of a clock.

This last statement will startle such of our readers as had the gratification of hearing Mr. Calhoun speak. Dr. Phillips was evidently imposed upon. So far from Mr. Calhoun being a peripatetic orator, his habit was to stand at his desk, erect and motionless, save that he used his right arm in constant up-and-down action, to give effect to his emphatic and eloquent words. Certainly he did not "walk constantly up and down during his discourse."

Then comes the last, but not the least, of the Triumvirate:

Daniel Webster—*American Statesman and Orator.*
Born in New-Hampshire, United States, 1782. Died 1852. Aged 70.

Descended from one of those Pilgrim-fathers of New-England, who emigrated in 1636. A lawyer. In 1813, took his seat in Congress for New-Hampshire, war then raging with England. He advocated the war with fervid eloquence. In politics a "Whig," a term corresponding to our "Conservative." An avowed opponent of the Democratic party, but a still stronger friend to the true interests of his country, and, like our own Sir Robert Peel, preferring these to a dogged and an injurious persistence in his own preconceived political views. Hence, though no friend to Slavery, Webster carried on no bitter crusade against it; and hence his conciliatory policy which, in dealing with the unhappy institution, maintained, through difficulty and danger, the political Union that contributes so largely to the strength and greatness of the American people. The oratory of Webster was of a high order: the most classical that America has yet displayed. It was powerful, argumentative, and as remarkable for passion as for logical acumen. He was also a scholar, with a refined taste, and deeply attached to the literature of the old country. In person he was thick-set and burly. The countenance indicated force, without delicacy of taste and perception: but in this respect the countenance of Daniel Webster belied his mind. His death, at the close of a vehement career, was serene and happy.

It is to be lamented that the Portrait Gallery is so deficient in American subjects. The bust of Henry Clay should have had a place in companionship with Calhoun and Webster, Washington and Franklin. But, as Dr. Phillips said, this is only the beginning of a national collection in England. We should be glad to see a similar commencement in this country. New-York is undoubtedly the best locality for such a gallery. Here we have the Astor Library, and here we shall speedily have the Cooper Institute—to be enriched, we trust, by the public purchase of Dr. Abbott's Egyptian antiquities; an unique collection, as the Pacha has prohibited the exportation of even a solitary specimen of the oldest Empire in the World. If we cannot afford nor procure busts and statues in marble, certainly casts can be obtained; and, in a country like this, rich in eminent portraiture, Painting as well as severer Sculpture can be invoked to perpetuate the resemblances of men who have distinguished themselves and served mankind. Private liberality, we are confident, would amply contribute, in works of art and in money, to such a National Portrait gallery; and as regards public money, it is only too often wasted upon objects which do not deserve it half as much as this.

With this suggestion thrown out in the hope that it may meet the eye of those with the power and will to make it a reality, we take leave, for the present, of Dr. Phillips' book. As very few copies of it have yet reached this country, we look on it, (to use Coleridge's words) to be "as good as manuscript." There is a heartiness of appreciation and a candor of opinion in it, which stamps it with marked individuality. Our readers now know, as well as we do, how our eminent countrymen are appreciated in England. We frankly admit that the American estimate of British celebrities is not (and cannot be) half so favorable.

Usury Laws.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In noticing the criticisms of your correspondent B., upon the Anti-Usury Law Report of the Chamber of Commerce, we will confine ourselves strictly to the points touched by him, referring for more ample and specific comment to the Report itself.

He commences by charging the Report with "begging the entire question." The Report complains that our present Usury law is "meddlesome and oppressive," and because an argumentative specification is not tied closely to that very sentence, B. calls it "begging the question." Let him read the Report from page 10 to 15 inclusive, and he will find ample specification. What *I* call "begging the question," is to declare that, "*because* money differs from all other things, Government should regulate the price for the use of the money."

We certainly have an *equal* right to use such fact to prove that Government ought to do everything they possibly can to conduce to the *freedom* of money.

B. next objects to what the Report says about the Usury law being inoperative. He cites the instance of the laws against gambling, and against selling intoxicating drink without license, as being partially inoperative, and he is quite right in his supposition that the Chamber would not advocate their repeal on that account.

The laws as to gambling and drinking harmonize with the moral sense of the community. Our usury laws do not thus harmonize. The criminal features of the Gambling and Drinking laws are often put in force; the criminal features of the Usury law never, and never will be. No "argument" needed, lawyer B.; we say *never will be!*

This brings us to what B. says about our Grand Juries,—that it is in "bad taste" to intimate that their eyes are shut to all infractions of our usury laws. Perhaps it may be a *distasteful truth*. As to its being a truth, we will quote from a recent charge of His Honor Judge Beebe. The Judge spoke as follows:

"I am also directed by the law to charge you upon the subject of Usury. Month after month from this bench, I have charged grand juries on this subject, and yet I have never seen the first man who was indicted for this offence." "The offence consists in taking for the loan of money more than seven per cent. interest, and, so far as the criminal effect of the law is concerned, (I don't allude to its policy,) it may be as well wiped from the Statute Book." "There is scarcely a merchant or man of business who has not paid illegal interest." "*There is probably no Grand Juror who does not know in his own experience, some violation of the law.*" "My legal term is now very short; and as I have never seen a man indicted for the offence, I probably never shall see one."

And then again, to show what Grand Juries themselves think of the *law*, I will quote from a pronouncement of a Grand Inquest, published in the *Journal of Commerce* of the 24th February, 1848:

"The Grand Inquest *fully concur with the Honorable Court*, that the Usury Laws of the State are highly prejudicial to the public morals, as well as to the lawful business of the people," and, after a searching exposition of the baleful deformities of those laws, the Grand Inquest closed by repeating that "the Usury Laws of this State are highly injurious to the public morals, and ought to be thus presented as a public evil."

"Sharp sighted Shylocks" are next spoken of; those gentlemen deal in premiums, and I'll venture to say they'll give Mr. "B." a *premium* to let them alone. Their time has not yet come. If the Legislature grant us a Special Committee, perhaps some light may be shed upon the question as to the nature and extent of any of the hidden influences that have kept alive this sapient law.

"B." has never heard the idea advanced, that "Citizens have neither the moral nor the legal right to use money or coin for any other purpose than as a circulating medium." Let him look at a treatise in favor of rigid Usury laws—republished in the *Bankers' Magazine for March*, 1850—see p. 688. "Money is unlike any other article, and so unlike that the possessor has neither the legal nor the moral right to take for it all he can get."

See also page 694. "Govern at created money as a currency for the convenience of all." "The title of an individual to a portion of this currency is qualified, he having no legal, at any rate no moral right to pervert the object *of its creation*." Now, the Governmental object, the perversion of which is thus interdicted, being *currency*, we must, of course, take care and not stain our *morals* by having any of our rusty dollars made into spoons.

The little pamphlet here referred to as containing the above, and many other equally cogent propositions, has been the text book of the Albany and the Buffalo stringent party since 1850. We don't know how much longer. It was first published in 1836. "B." next says a passing word as to the doctrine of the report, that the *only* care of Government should be to prepare the material most convenient for coin, and take such general care relative to the *security* of the currency as the constituency of Government may need. This is all right. Let "B." look up the early history of coinage, and see if he can reverse what is here urged. Let him see if he can controvert the illustrations of the "*literary gentleman*," upon whom he bestows a passing flourish of words, without any attempt whatever to disturb his position.

"B." asks, "Why make coin the *only* legal tender?" Simply because that is, by universal consent, allowed to be the most convenient mode of extinguishing a demand against a debtor, and shield him from persecuting litigation.

"B." says the Government of the United States do not derive their authority from the people, but from the *States*. The people invest the States with authority, and the States pass over portions of it to the Federal head. Let us brush away hair splitting quibbles as to the origin of authority, and come square up to the truthful and unsophisticated merits of the case. "Ours is a popular Government, elected by the people. The Government must be amended and modified, (under the Constitutional rules,) just as the people choose it should be."

A Government thus constituted should be extremely careful not to legislate too much. To turn some legislative screw so as to adjust every move of a human being, could not be tolerated by the good sense of the people. "Arbitrary and inexpedient laws invite offence, and almost make a virtue of disobedience."

"B." says the report assents to the doctrine that "the central Government have the *exclusive* authority to coin money and make it a lawful tender in the payment of debts."

Certainly the Report thus assents and accompanies the assent with the remark that "these monetary powers have been *conferred* upon a great central point for *public convenience*." See page 6 of the Report.

The debates in the Chamber next attract the friendly eye of "B." All the difference of opinion in the Chamber worth speaking of consisted in the fact that one of the gentlemen of the Committee of five preferred to exclude from the freedom Banks and Bonds and Mortgages, *for the present*.

"B." speaks of the *exclusive* privilege of Banks. He forgets that the General Banking Law has done away with all that *exclusive* monopoly.

We are glad to perceive that "B." seems to coincide with us in opinion, that Bonds and Mortgages should, at any rate, enjoy all the liberty of other loans. What was said about having a law only for the City and County of New-York, was a mere passing remark of one of the gentlemen present, and was instantly withdrawn.

We see nothing needing further comment. Should your correspondent have further remarks to make upon the topic, we shall most respectfully, and with great pleasure, respond to his criticisms, in the best way we can.

The Usury law, as it now stands, we regard as a burning disgrace to our State. We, as business men—and the writer hereof comes in for a share of the blame—ought to be ashamed of ourselves for not sooner putting forth our energies to abate, or every way expunge, a statute on which the word *Tekel* should long ago have been written.

ONE OF THE CHAMBER.

New-York, Nov. 18, 1854.

[We wish it to be understood that the columns of the Times are no longer open to the discussion of this subject. We publish the above simply because the writer claims the privilege of reply to the communication which it professes to answer.

English and American Troops.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Under the above heading you comment upon my article in reply to a former one of yours respecting the various phases of the war in the East compared with that of Mexico some years ago, but as you merely publish a portion of my article, the public cannot exactly judge of its merits or demerits.

You are wrong in supposing that I wish to draw an invidious comparison between the American and the British troops—it is in reference to the enemies each had to contend with that my remark more particularly alluded to, and I can only say if you uphold the theory that the Mexican troops were as valorous, as efficient, and as well commanded in that war, as what the armies of Russia are in the present contest, your views differ not only from those of well authenticated informers, who have had the chance of viewing the achievements of both Mexican and Russian armies, but from the most reliable works on the subject.

I do not expect that the American press will trumpet forth the valor of the British armies in the East, for your own paper, as well as many others, declare emphatically that their feelings are pro-Russian, and this is what altogether astonishes an Englishman—he cannot unravel the mystery that is attached to the circumstance of the press of a free and glorious Republic, glorifying in the successes of a most thorough despotism. When Englishmen leave their native shores for the land of the West, they always consider they are coming among a race so nearly allied to themselves by language, religion and laws, that little difference can be perceived; and so it is as far as these go, but they will sometimes find in the press a hostile feeling, (not so much to themselves as to the country they have left,) which is difficult to account for; and I will leave it to any unprejudiced reader to say, whether the sneers of the press of this country at the tardiness of the operations of the allies in the East, have not gone far beyond anything of a similar nature the English press put upon the operations of the American army in Mexico.

And while on this subject, I would revert to an article in your paper of the 18th inst., headed the "Old World and the New," which although partially relative to the Eastern question, is evidently written to show that England is antagonistic to this country, as you make use of the phrase, "to cripple the power of this Republic." That England is endeavoring to cripple the power of Russia, there can be no doubt, and I leave it to your readers to judge whether or not she is justified in her proceedings, whether or not it is not her duty to prevent the encroachments of the Russian autocrat ere his power has become so enormous that she might at some future period find herself unable to combat the grasping ambition of this Northern giant.

"It is not the wish of England to cripple the power of this Republic." None of her acts in late years have shown this to be the case; and the mere fact of preserving Cuba to Spain does not warrant the assumption that by so doing she is "crippling the power" of these States. A just regard to her own interests does not draw an inference that she is anxious to violate the integrity of another State, not by any means; but people who are so fond of appropriating the territory of neighboring nations, are very apt to be remarkably sensitive to any encroachments on their own.

"It is not the interest of England to cripple the power of this Republic;" and you may depend upon it, that England will not undertake to do anything that is contrary to her interests. I think you will, at any rate, give her credit for that. America is too good a customer to her, both in taking her manufactures and her surplus population, for her ever to wish to injure her growth, and so long as she does not tread on the toes of the Lion, you may rest assured he will neither growl nor lash his tail.

As an Englishman I am proud of the growth of my adopted home; I glory in it, for I think of the glorious old parent from which it has sprung, and how nearly it follows in its footsteps in all that is good and great, and although there may be some slight difference on minor points, on the great and fundamental laws of civil and religious liberty there is a sameness, which call it by the name of a Republic, or a Constitutional Monarchy, renders the Anglo-Saxon race in either hemisphere great, glorious and free. CRIMEA.

Mdlle. Rachel—Particulars of Her Life.

From Kendall's Letters to the New-Orleans Picayune.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 12, 1854.

I may venture to suppose you not altogether unacquainted with the earlier volumes of the memoirs of Dr. Veron. The last published volume is not the least interesting of the series. The most interesting chapter is devoted to Mdlle. Rachel. As it would seem the day is not distant when she shall appear before an American audience, I have thought it would prove interesting if I venture to rapidly and briefly analyse it to you. Dr. Veron narrates that one Summer evening in 1836, while seeking solitude and shade, he went to the parquette of the Comedie Française. He was the fifth spectator there. He observed on the stage a young, tall, pale actress, with a prominent brow, sparkling eyes, and an admirable voice. He recollected to have seen this child of seventeen at the Gymnaise Dramatique, under the name of Rachel. Until that performance at the Gymnaise, the future Rachel was called Eliza, (her name is Elizabeth Rachel Felix,) and the future Sarah Felix Sophie. Dr. Veron felt a warm admiration for those rising talents, and excited the attention of his friends to them. In four months afterwards the young Rachel "took in" $1,200 a day as *Hermione*, after having "taken in" $150 a day during her long *debuts*. He relates a good anecdote about this period of her career. She was said (and with truth) to have sung in the streets and to have handed about a broken bottle's bottom in listless cafes.

Dr. Veron relates her introduction into society; he mentions the names of all the grand ladies and gentlemen who received her. I may instance as among them the de Noailles family, who received her in the morning; the Duke de Noailles became her assiduous counsellor; he often passed along with her whole evenings in literary conversations and in paternal friendly counsels; the Countess Duchatel made her dine with her, and her husband, then Minister, gave her a splendid library containing all the classical and didactic French works, to which the Prince de Joinville added the most splendid editions of the modern authors, and the celebrated Madame Recamier, where she met all the French Academy, and on one occasion the Archbishop of Paris. Dr. Veron dwells with astonishment on the natural endowments of Mademoiselle Rachel, which have enabled her (who sprung from so low a source) to command success in the most brilliant and aristocratic saloons of Europe. To pass in the twinkling of an eye from the lowest depth of poverty, of destitution, to such success, from a family circle which she has emphatically described (as you will presently see) to the most exclusive circles of Europe was an unprecedented trial.

He next carefully studies the artist; he exhibits the situation of the classical theatre in 1836, which she galvanized; he analyzes the physical and intellectual gifts which enabled her to accomplish the miracle; he has clearly expressed what was wanting, morally and physically to the artist. "Her talents take possession of the mind without touching the heart," and after paying a just tribute to the profound and varied learning of Talma, he adds: "Of a charming and *spirituelle* ignorance, which she herself acknowledges, Mademoiselle Rachel receives and accepts the suggestions and ideas of every one; but she knows how to appreciate them with a rare discernment." He gives a very curious statement of the parts played and the receipts "taken in" by the celebrated actress from her debut (*Camille* in "Les Horaces") on the 12th of June, 1838, until the 28th of December, 1852. She "took in" $150, two days afterwards she "took in" $60—from the 12th of June, 1838, until the 28th of December, 1852, she "took in," at the Comedie Française, $760,000. Doctor Veron then enters on a study of the woman—by far the most delicate part of the chapter, and the portion she most impatiently expected; he paints her character, inclinations, good and bad qualities, very distinctly.

In her earlier years of success she never appeared more gay and charming than at supper in the midst of her family and some friends, after the public had loaded her with applause, flowers and crowns; she would repose herself from all fatigues of the stage, from all the noise of triumph, with great pleasure in an intimate circle. Returning one evening from Windsor, where she had recited poetry before the Queen, and still giddy with all the compliments and tenderness of the Court, she exclaimed as she returned home, and threw herself in an arm chair in the midst of a circle composed of her mother, her sister and some friends of the family: Ah! my dear friends, how much I want to *m'encanailler*. Armed with that philosophy given by the most different and most contrary states of fortune, she feels proud of, she is astonished by nothing; she is oftener fatigued than intoxicated by praise and admiration, surrounded by luxury and *éclat*, she prefers the gay *sans façon* of mediocrity; her character is exceedingly fickle, madness, wisdom, melancholy, quiety, boisterous careless laughter, uninterrupted conscience taking "everything by starts and nothing long;" in a letter to Dr. Vernon she says: "The public, the foot-lights, *le Pere Corneille*, even my costume give me a factitious strength during the performance of my part; soon afterwards I become weak again, and I often remain sad until the next performance."

Indifferent to every body in the world but her family, she loves them almost always with the greatest tenderness; fleeced by every one of them she allows them to shear her, and she laughs at the operation; and she especially loves her sister Sarah, her eldest sister, the companion of her young hardships. By the side of evil sentiments which she repressed, (the impure remains of her errand life,) there may be found noble impulses, the sentiment of grand and fine things, an ardent passion for the pleasures of the mind, a superior intellect, an amiable philosophy and all the seductions of a natural elegance and distinction. One becomes almost her enemy as soon as she is ought of sight. He finds her charming and greets her with pleasure, when, like the prodigal son she returns to the mansion. Absent, he thinks only of her faults; present, he is conquered by her rare qualities, by her ravishing and deceiving coquetry. Those who know Mademoiselle Rachel will declare this chapter of Dr. Veron's book is a perfect daguerreotype.

The Late Reverend Mr. Brady.—The Hartford *Times* publishes a card from Drs. Beresford, Wilson and White, the physicians attending upon the late Rev. Mr. Brady, of Hartford, stating that the disease of which he died was cholera, "distinctly marked and not to be mistaken." The same paper also mentions that two or three years ago the Reverend gentleman insured his life in the Hartford Life Insurance Company for $2,000 for the benefit of an asylum for the helpless orphans of his Church, but last Winter, becoming dissatisfied about the charge of interest on his guaranteed notes, he refused to pay the premium. The policy of course was made void.

The Boston *Post* of Saturday, says:

Rev. Mr. Brady, deceased, of Hartford, was for some years connected with the Cathedral of the Holy Cross in this city. Rev. Mr. O'Brien yesterday made honorable mention of his long and faithful services in the ministry, and gave notice that there would be a mass for the repose of his soul during the week, and at the same time exhorted those who had received so much spiritual instruction from him to offer up a prayer in his behalf.

☞ Some months ago there departed from Toronto, Canada West, several missionaries for the Hudson's Bay Territory, under the charge of Rev. John Ryerson, of the Wesleyan Church of Canada. Mr. Ryerson has reached London, on his way home to Canada. He arrived at Southampton in one of the Company's ships, and was a fellow passenger with Dr. Rae, who carried to England the intelligence in reference to the party under Sir John Franklin.

Ohio:—Its Financial Condition—Banking and Bankers in Ohio.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1854.

In the midst of a commercial crisis, which bears a strong resemblance to that of 1837, except in the influence which the Government Deposits then had on the Banks, it may be interesting to know the financial condition of Ohio, the first agricultural State of the Union. Some Banks here, as well as elsewhere, have failed—and it is not improbable that others are tottering. The first inquiry then is, what is the kind and the actual condition of Ohio Banks? Ohio has now no less than four different kinds of Banks, viz.: the State Bank and branches; the Independent Banks; the *Free Banks*; and the Old Chartered Banks.

1. THE CHARTERED BANKS.—Of these the last report of the Auditor enumerated *four*, whose history since then is easily told.

The Bank of Hamilton—*Failed.*

La Fayette Bank of Cincinnati—*Wound up; charter expired.*

Bank of Circleville—*Just failed.*

Citizen Bank of Columbus—*In hands of Trustee—solvent.*

This class of Banks may be deemed, then, as extinct. The La Fayette Bank was one of the best in the country; but the Legislature, in tinkering up other plans, would not renew its charter. The circulation of the Bank of Circleville, just failed, was probably not less than four hundred thousand dollars.

2. STATE BANK AND BRANCHES.—In the State Bank plan, there is no central bank; but an aggregation of branches, under a State Board of Control, with a Safety Fund. The State Bank really consists of *thirty-eight branches*, of which *six* are located in the Miami Valley; *six* in the Scioto Valley; *eight* in the Western Reserve. The residue are scattered over the State. The system of the State Bank has worked well, and its reported condition heretofore has been as good as reasonable financiers could require. This morning, however, the failure of the *Mechanic's and Traders'* (the only branch of the State Bank in this city) raises an inquiry into the condition of the other branches. The return for the month of August I have, and it gives no doubt very nearly the present state of their affairs. The following are the aggregates of their *immediate* liabilities and resources, exclusive of two branches, at Delaware and Mansfield.

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Circulation	$6,278,669	Specie	$1,451,254
Deposits	3,003,869	Bank Notes	574,437
Due to Banks	456,565	Due from Banks	904,698
Immediate Debts	$9,738,550	Eastern Deposits	1,286,481
		Immediate Res's	$3,945,170

The Discounted Notes and Bills amount to $9,246,212. It cannot be doubted, I think, that with 40 *per cent of* their liabilities in cash, and with commercial bills to the whole amount of their debts, the State Bank of Ohio is not only solvent, but capable of weathering the storm without difficulty. In the meantime, here is a Safety Fund of $800,000 to meet present liabilities of any deficient branch. The entire liabilities of the *Mechanic's and Traders'* I believe to be about $250,000, of which less than $60,000 is in circulation. The notes will doubtless be paid promptly.

3. INDEPENDENT BANKS.—This is a class of Banks chartered at the same time with the State Bank, but entirely independent, and depositing bonds with the Treasurer to the whole amount of their circulation. The *Notes* of these Banks are entirely safe; but they are organized on a less safe principle than that of the State Bank. Three of them have failed—two at Cleveland and one at Columbus. The State Treasurer receives their notes for taxes. Of these Banks there were *eleven*, of which the entire circulation was only $804,903.

4. FREE BANKS.—These are founded on the same principles as those in other States. There are twelve of them,—of which *one* has failed. Their whole circulation is $682,068, secured by bonds deposited with the Treasurer.

In all, there are (or were) *sixty-five* Banks in Ohio, with a circulation of $8,163,687. This is at least two millions less than they had out two years since. Their curtailment in the last six months has been very rapid. Within the last ten days *six* of these Banks have failed.

If the Banks of circulation have difficulties, the private bankers (*properly shavers*) have fared still worse. Of these establishments full one-third of the whole have suspended; and these, too, the heaviest houses. The *liabilities* of the houses which have failed amount to *four millions*, and, as one-half of this amount is composed of the small earnings and savings of thousands of persons, it may readily be imagined how much confusion and real distress has been occasioned by these calamities.

To this system of Private Banks, (encouraged as it has been by a large portion of the mercantile community,) or rather to the *causes and consequences* necessarily attendant on them, I attribute a large portion of the present financial troubles of this city. Unquestionably, the first cause is the unwise and malignant course of the dominant party, in discouraging what may be termed legitimate commercial Banks,—especially in this city. By a most absurd provision of the State Bank Law, Cincinnati, because there were *nominally* here the Life and Trust Company and three or four small Banks, could have no new Banks. All application to the Legislature failed. Not only this, but the new Constitution contained a provision which the Courts have construed to mean a taxation on the *credits*, as well as the capital of the Bank. The Legislature availed itself of the provision to tax the Banks, as ROB ROY taxed the Lowlands, by levying black-mail, in the shape of taxes. This was partly mere spite; but more the result of sheer ignorance. An assembly of men more utterly ignorant of all commercial principles than that commonly called the Legislature of Ohio, it would be difficult to find this side of Ethiopia.

The consequence of this state of things was an utter deficiency of bank capital,—and as vultures gather round the carcass, the race of brokers, bankers and shavers of all descriptions, gathered round this city. In the course of the last three or four years, dozens of large stone-front houses on Third, Main and Fourth-streets, have risen, labeled, in glaring letters: "BANKERS—INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS." The last phrase was the gudgeon which caught the public. The large houses of this description really became *Savings Banks* till the money saved was wanted, and then it could not be had. It is very obvious, that receiving thousands of small deposits in this way is quite as dangerous as issuing *circulating notes*—for these small deposits belong to a class of people who, when money becomes scarce, must have them, and are the very ones who create what is called a *run* on Banks. To make these small deposits payable on demand, while the proceeds were used to shave paper, is one of those blunders which can only be committed by those ignorant of the nature and qualities of commercial exchange.

A worse consequence than even this follows this system. If the Banker pays 6 per cent. on deposits, he must relend them, and more than that, he *must* charge enormous interest. The consequence is, that the commercial community, by encouraging this system, have actually raised the rate of interest far above what, in the natural course of commerce, it need be. This plan of private Savings Banks has proved very injurious, and created difficulties, which, without them, need not have existed. Enlightened merchants should everywhere set their faces against it, and trust more [illegible] slavery as what they are, only the Jew usurers revived.

In the meantime, I assure you, Mr. TIMES, as I have done before, that the Great State of Ohio is prosperous in the highest degree; its wealth has greatly increased, its farmers and mechanics are growing rich; and when the wind shall have blown away, as it soon will do, these light clouds—the sun of its success will shine out with genial and generous heat. VIATOR DEL OCCIDENTE.

PHILOSOPHY OF SLAVERY.

A New Revolution—Position of the South—Nature of the Issue.

From the Semi-Weekly Mississippian.

The artificial bonds of interest, ambition, and political organization so long used to curb the spirit of Abolitionism, is rapidly giving way. The tide is surging onward! It beats about the very bulwarks of the Constitution, and heaving higher and higher with every breath of fanaticism and passion, threatens to engulf all, in one common and universal ruin.

There is before the country and the South a trial the like of which has never before been witnessed. *It is familiar to those who have seen the first of revolution in Europe.* The danger is before us! It must be met! Deep as is the National stake; the hazard to the South demands immediate attention.

The great fault of Southern Statesmen has been that they attach no importance to OPINION. Opinion *rules even in Europe. How much more* then in this country, where that Opinion is reflected in *Representation?*

The overwhelming defeat of the Democratic party, but lately put in power by an almost unanimous vote, is full of significance. Politicians will tell the Southern people that it is the result of Know-Nothingism—of disappointed office seekers, all combined with the Abolitionists; but there is a deeper and more profound philosophy to be traced in these results. The "question" to be settled is the Negro Question. It must be met, and defended if it is to exist at all, *upon its merits*. Is the negro a black white man? Is he capable as an individual of enjoying "liberty and the pursuit of happiness" in any other state than that of an inferior? Is his race capable of taking and sustaining rank among the family of civilized nations? Is the term "Slavery," in the general and human acceptation of the term applicable to the negro? Is there such a thing possible as Negro *Slavery* in the European sense of the term? Is it not his normal condition?

These are questions to be answered, to be investigated, before we can look for "peace" in the country.

Democracy is not the "equality of races," but the equality of the individuals of the *superior* race. Democracy is based on the assumption that all white men are equal, and that every member *of the Caucasian race* is entitled to equality with any other member. This is the Republican system of America, and is directly opposed to the artificial system of Monarchial Europe. These *two* systems are at war with each other, and the growth and successful expansion of the American system is death to that of Europe. *Negro slavery is the basis and foundation of Democracy, without which it cannot exist.* Witness Europe. It is as essential to Democracy as pauperism is to Aristocracy. One cannot exist without the other. The distinction *of race* is the law of nature; the distinction of class is that of man. The African negro is carrying out a great law of nature and nature's God. The British lord who, *by force of human enactments*, deprives one of his own race of inalienable rights, and thus establishes the artificial distinction of classes, violates the laws of nature, outrages the principles of Republican Democracy, and substitutes his own selfishness for the divine wisdom of the Maker of all.

The British system takes a weak, silly woman, inferior, in every respect, to the healthy, intelligent peasant *of the same race*, and elevates *her by force of human law*, to the very highest point of human greatness, there surrounding her with luxuries, titles and exclusive privileges. At the same time, this same system will take a member of the Caucasian, their own race, and degrade him to a level with the African negro. And this is called humanity, and is the basis of Abolitionism.

There must be in all human societies, distinctions. There must be those to assume the attitude of menials. This is an incident to human existence. Negro slavery places an inferior race in this its natural relation. By so doing, the negro is not only benefited by occupying the sphere assigned him by nature, but the white man is elevated and the white race saved from menial degradation. So long as negro Slavery exists in America, the world will see the Caucasian race displayed in its fullest development superior in every walk of life; the extenders of Republican institutions and examples of American Democracy. England and the Monarchists of Europe know this. Hence, Abolitionism.

The theory that the negro is a white man—simply colored by natural causes—originated in the House of Lords, and has been introduced into America from the natural impulse of the deadly hatred of opposing systems. Abolitionism asserted that the negro was the equal of the white man. The South retreated behind the Constitution, defended herself with "expediencies," admitting all the premises of Abolitionism, and then wondering at the conclusions. They admit that Slavery is an "evil," and yet wonder that the Northern people object to its extension! They hear their Northern defenders admit that negro Slavery is a national curse, a national disgrace and a national blot, and yet wonder that those same people are impatient to remove that disgrace and to wipe out that blot. They yield up to Abolition the truth of the British theory, and then stand amazed at the results of that blind admission! And all the hypocrisy of England, all the agitations of this country, are based on a LIE—on a monstrous LIE.

There has been no man at the South to take up the defence of the South upon the *true ground*. An advocate, bringing to his aid a magnificent mind, profound investigation and a thorough education, has undertaken it. We allude to Dr. J. H. VAN EVRIE, of Washington City, who with a giant's hand has stripped the bandage of *error from the* eyes of the world.

We are indebted to a friend at Washington for a pamphlet containing the introductory chapters to a work from that able writer; and also for some particulars in regard to the treatment his noble enterprise has received, which should cause the cheeks of Southern men to tingle with very shame. But before relating them we desire to quote a few extracts from letters accompanying the pamphlet, which he has received from eminent sources:

JEFFERSON DAVIS says: "I have read the enclosed pages with great interest, not as a Southern man merely, but as an American, and thank you for your able and manly exposure of a fallacy which more than all other causes has disturbed the tranquility of our people," &c.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON thus speaks, in a warm and enthusiastic letter, of the work: "This specimen of your work gives evidence of deep ethnological research and consideration. I rejoice in believing that a subject which has been so little understood, *is finally about to receive the exposition which the best interests of society demand.* Such a work was demanded by all the friends of rational progress," etc., etc.

Then comes a long letter from CLINGMAN, approving the work.

Dr. CARTWRIGHT, of New-Orleans, in a letter to the author, yields to him the palm of unquestioned superiority in this question. Among many other letters, we will quote the following, because it not only testifies to the merit of VAN EVRIE's work, but evidences a spirit which we sincerely trust will actuate every citizen of Mississippi. The letter is from Hon. J. WOFFORD TUCKER, of South Carolina, to Mr. ORR, the distinguished member of Congress from that State:

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Friday, Jan. 20, 1854.

HON. J. L. ORR: Please send me the numbers of Dr. VAN EVRIE's work on negro slavery, including the first number, which I have read, *at any expense* demanded by the circumstances.

IT IS THE ABLEST, THE PROFOUNDEST, THE MOST ORIGINAL PRODUCTION OF THE AGE. It is destined, I predict, to have a greater effect upon the opinion of Europe and America, and do more in revolutionizing moral sentiment and correcting existing errors and fallacious delusions, of any work of the nineteenth century. With high regard, I am yours, very truly,

J. WOFFORD TUCKER."

Such is the character of this great work. We learn that political doctors of the South, at Washington, with a few exceptions, treated the author like a Yankee newspaper peddler. He was left unaided to issue the first or introductory chapter himself. The work is unpublished, and it would seem to be retributive justice to Southern men, to consign it and its treasures to the flames. But, cannot an effort be made in so great a cause? What is a small sum of money to a Southern man of means, to aid [illegible] of such a work? Every man, whose attention is directed to these facts, should, to the extent of his ability, enclose, through his Member of Congress, whatever a generous impulse promotes, and genius and learning deserve. Our great minds have been neglected, to squander thousands on PUTNAM and the like. Let us give a helping hand to Southern learning and Southern genius.

The defence of Slavery, to be effective, must be placed on the *true basis*. Free-negroism, under the abolition system of England, has been extending from South America northward. Cuba is the battle ground. If that island is Africanized, we will have to fight England in Louisiana. If we get Cuba, she will have to fight us in Jamaica. AND ON THIS CONTEST TURNS THE FATE OF THE SOUTH. England may succeed if she can sustain the LIE engrafted on the opinion of the civilized world, and on which the Anti-Slavery feeling of this Country is built. The TRUTH must be placed before the American people. The South must do it. It is a matter of life or death with her. The Senate may check Free-Soilism for a while; but, unless "Opinion," on which this sentiment reposes, is corrected, it will sweep all before it.

The South cannot stand still. *She must move*, or become Africanized. Cuba lost to us and in the power of England, or prostrated by her free-negroism, and we are between walls of fire. This is inevitable. Disunion may fail to prevent it. We may meet the death of brave men, fighting for honor and our rights, but death, eventually, is as certain to the South as though her people were shot down by powder and ball, if she does not resort to a wiser and more potent means of defence. This weapon is within her grasp, if she will wield it.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEW-YORK COUNTY CANVASSERS.

SEVENTH DAY'S SESSION.

Thirty-nine Discrepancies from the Third Ward Corrected.

The Board of New-York County Canvassers met yesterday in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall.

At ten minutes past 11 o'clock the Board was organized, and the following Supervisors answered to their names: Messrs. BLUNT, TUCKER, VOORHIS, CHRISTY, and the President, (ELY.)

The President said the proceedings terminated yesterday with the canvass of the Fifth District of the Eighth Ward. If there be no objection we will proceed with the canvass of the returns from the other Districts of that Ward.

Supervisor TUCKER then proceeded to present the balance of the returns from the Eighth Ward, and no discrepancies of importance appearing therein, they were passed without discussion.

Supervisor BLUNT then reported that the discrepancies of the returns from the Third Ward had been corrected by the Inspectors, who had signed the following certificate appended to the returns, which had been corrected from each District.

"This is to certify that the errors underlined were clerical errors, and we have corrected the same, by writing the names in full." Signed by the respective Inspectors of each District.

The following are specimens of the errors and corrections of these returns.

FIRST DISTRICT.

H. J. Raymond, corrected to Henry J. Raymond, 68 votes.
W. H. Ludlow, corrected to William H. Ludlow, 68 votes.
H. Fitzhugh, corrected to Henry Fitzhugh, 70 votes.
J. B. Williams, corrected to Josiah B. Williams, 70 votes.
J. P. Sanders, corrected to James P. Sanders, 76 votes.

There were twenty-three of these corrections in the returns from the *First* District, five in those from the Second District, one in those from the Third District, and ten in those *from* the Fourth District, making in all thirty-nine discrepancies in the returns from the Third Ward!

Supervisor VOORHIS reported the returns from the Ninth Ward, which were canvassed without discovering any discrepancies. There were as many as 20, and in some instances 30 blank votes, which elicited a remark from Supervisor WAKEMAN, and with this exception the canvass was completed without interruption.

Supervisor TROWBRIDGE then reported the returns from the Tenth Ward, which were canvassed throughout without interruption, no discrepancies of importance appearing thereon.

The Supervisor from the Eleventh Ward not being present,

Supervisor WAKEMAN reported the returns from the Second, Third, *Fourth*, and Fifth Districts of the Twelfth Ward. He said that the returns from the First District had not yet been sent to him by the Inspectors. A discrepancy appearing in the return from the Second District *for* State Prison Inspector, in the name of "James P. Sanders," it was ordered that the return be sent back to the Inspectors for correction. In one of the returns of this ward the name of "William H. Lenon" was written, but as the sound was similar, the votes were recorded for "William H. Leonard," for City Judge, as this was the name in the returns sent to the County Clerk. The returns for Mayor in the Fourth District of the Twelfth Ward were ordered to be sent back for correction, as a discrepancy appeared in the first name of James W. Barker. There were 129 votes recorded for "E. Oakey Hall," in the returns for District Attorney from the Fifth District of the Twelfth Ward. These were officially recorded for "A. Oakey Hall," on the ground that the sound is similar in both cases.

The returns of the Twelfth Ward having been canvassed, as far as they have been sent to the Supervisor,

Supervisor WAKEMAN moved that the Supervisors of the Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards (Messrs. BOARDMAN and COVERT) be notified that the Board will be ready to canvass their returns to-morrow.

The PRESIDENT said the law did not authorize any such application from the Board.

On motion of Supervisor WAKEMAN, at 18 minutes to 3 o'clock, the Board adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.

The Board of Governors.

A regular meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse was held in the Rotunda yesterday afternoon. Governors DRAPER, (President,) WEST, HERRICK, SMITH, PINCKNEY, DUGRO, DUKE, TOWNSEND, HERRICK, CONOVER, (every member of the Board) were present.

After the transaction of the usual preliminary business a lengthy communication from the Board of Commissioners, designated in the 16th section of the amended charter of 1853, to whom the estimated expenditures of the Board of Governors fo 1855 &c., was referred, was read. The Commissioners with many lengthy comments refer back the estimates to the Board for revision. The Commission era talk sharply and economically, and insinuate, pretty directly, that the Governors have been extravagant, and place their estimates at too high a figure.

The document gave rise to surprise and much remark in the Board, and the President spoke at length in vindication of the estimates submitted by the Board. The Governors had, he said, been governed in all their acts by a spirit of economy, and the charges made by the Commissioners were uncalled for and unjust. The report was referred to the Finance Committee.

An appropriation of $100 was made to supply refreshments for the children on Randall's Island on Thanksgiving Day.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Board of Education to appoint a janitor to the school at Randall's Island.

The regular requisitions for the week give the following as the list of inmates in the different institutions for the week ending Nov. 4, 1854:

Bellevue Hospital, 726; Lunatic Asylum, 583; Almshouse, 1,171; Penitentiary, 394; Penitentiary Hospital from Penitentiary, 536; Penitentiary Hospital from Workhouse, 76; Penitentiary Hospital from Almshouse, 11; Workhouse, 671; Small-Pox Hospital, 5; Randall's Island, 909; Randall's Hospital, 215; City Prison, 228. Total, 5,602.

Number remaining Nov. 11, 1854, 5,567; admitted, 870. Total, 6,437.

Died, 23; discharged, 742; sent to Penitentiary, 85; sent to State Prison, 4. Total, 854.

The Farmer's Club.

A regular meeting of the American Institute Farmer's Club, was held in the Repository, Broadway, yesterday. There was a large attendance. Hon. R. S. LIVINGSTON occupied the Chair.

The table was covered with specimens of articles of farm produce, minerals, &c., including a sample of

ASPHALTUM PAVEMENT,

taken from the sidewalk on the southerly side of Atlantic-street, Brooklyn. Being traveled on for many years, it has gained by *accretion of solid particles*, instead of losing, as all stones and metals do, by *abrasion*.

RARE FRUIT.

The Chairman exhibited a specimen of pear known as the *Beurre d'Arenberg*. The pear has a singularly mellow and luscious flavor. Professor MAPES, and other competent judges present, declared it to be the finest pear they had ever tasted. He also exhibited a small round pear, without a name, and a small white apple known as the "Snow" apple. The former is rather hard and mealy in taste—its only and not very desirable peculiarities. The apple takes its name from the fact that it remains on the tree till the snow falls. Its flavor is excellent.

The Secretary, Hon. H. MEIGS, read, as usual, a budget of interesting and entertaining papers on different subjects, among which was one

ABOUT BEES,

collated from one of the number of valuable works presented to the Institute by M. VATTEMARE. Bees accumulate provisions in their hives, of various qualities, for Winter, for they are wide awake all that season—and the larvæ from the eggs continually laid by the queen, in great numbers, are to be fed. Authors have distinguished four kinds of bees but only two kinds are well known. The first of these two, is of a blackish color, of extra size, laborious, easily managed, but inferior to the second species, known by the name of *The Little Dutch Lady*, which is smaller, of a reddish brown color, lively, ardent, active in work, and good humored. The two species are sometimes found in the same hive, but there are whole districts and Countries where only one sort of them appears. Each swarm has a queen, and males and workmen of the same nature as the queen, but sterile on account of the education they receive. The queen alone has charge of laying the eggs (for several consecutive years)—enough to sustain the number of the swarm, and supply the losses of life of the field workers. The queen was, in ancient times, called the king bee, her sex being then unknown. Her development from the egg to her birth is thus: The egg, which is to produce her, is deposited in a cell of peculiar form, and entirely different from those of the common bees. Three days after the egg is deposited a small worm comes out of it, called a larva. It is seen upon a whitish kind of pulp, very abundant at the bottom of the cell. The worm appears to eat this, and grows little by little for five days, and then assumes the form of a diminutive crescent. Three days afterwards this crescent shuts up with its head downwards—it seems surprising that it does not fall! The nourishment it receives is very abundant, so that there always remains some after the birth of the queen. On the eighth day the bees close completely the cell with the worm in it. The worm then begins to spin a shell to cover its head and corselet when it is hatched out and becomes a bee, her belly remaining naked in the wax. On the eleventh day the larva assumes the *form of a* nymph or pupa, having now all the parts of the queen, and of remarkable whiteness. In a few days these parts harden, begin to have color, and after seventeen days and a half, she breaks the covering. The young queen now out of her cradle, does not exhibit any of the characteristics which she subsequently assumes, and which she preserves until her fifth year. She becomes brown, short abdomen, more stocky than the workmen, her head is longer than their's and her feet are large and yellow. After some weeks, however, her figure becomes slender, her abdomen pretty and well developed, and is not covered by the wings until towards the third year. Her head, too, appears smaller, her feet visibly longer, and are so impregnated with gold as to seem transparent. The gold color extends over her whole abdomen also. Her sting, covered by her last ring, is not perpendicular to her body, but bends below in an angle. At a certain age she loses these fine colors, and the large form of her belly. In her fifth year her legs are still yellow, her body a little longer, but very black, and her wings dry and fringed. Indeed her gaudy appearance so changes that she is sometimes mistaken for one of the "lower order," or wax makers. The belly of the queen diminishes much in size after laying small eggs, or when her laying is lessened by any cause whatever.

Her moral character is excellent. She is called queen on account of her great influence over her children. When she goes out they all follow; if they want to emigrate and she will not leave her lodgings, they all come back to hers. She commands the mason to go to where she pleases. If she cannot take wing, but is tormented with the necessity of founding a new colony, she walks along the ground to some place and the bees all follow submissively after.

She sings. Some days before her departure to a new colony she sings a song quite like the grasshopper's. She repeats it frequently at intervals, while profound silence is kept in the hive.

Some bee-raisers say that she sings only upon the departure of a second swarm. Others say it is owing to young queens, who are prisoners, demanding leave to quit their cells.

She Marries. In one day after her birth the young queen leaves the hive in search of a husband. She glances into the air, and after a brief flirtation couples with a male, and in twenty-five or thirty minutes returns to the hive *fecundated for life*. Forty-six hours after her marriage she begins to lay a countless progeny. During the first eleven months she lays none but workingmen eggs—about 60,000 a year! At the end of the eleven months she begins to lay eggs of males, and continues for twenty or thirty days. During this period she does not lay one imperfect egg, but every three or four days she deposits a queen egg in a royal cell—and such is the social life of the busy bee.

PROPER TREATMENT OF HORSES.

The subject of the day was discussed at length by Prof. MAPES, SOLON ROBINSON, and others. The evil effects of badly ventilated stables on horses were clearly demonstrated, and a reform strongly urged. Nearly all the diseases with which horses are afflicted are owing to mismanagement and unintentional cruelty arising from the ignorance of their keepers. The evil effects of suddenly taking a horse from a dark stable and driving him over ground covered with snow, whereby the eyesight is impaired, was dilated upon.

The subject for the next meeting is "Economy in the use of Fuel" and "Construction of Ice-houses."

Fire at the Manhattan Gas Works.

A fire broke out in the Manhattan Gas Works, corner or Tenth avenue and Eighteenth-street, at 5 o'clock yesterday. For a time it blazed fiercely, and threatened the entire destruction of the immense Works, but the Fire Department was promptly on the ground, and it was soon extinguished. The damage amounted to $3,000. There is no insurance. The fire resulted from one of those accidents liable to occur at Gas Works, and which requires constant vigilance to guard against. The light was visible for a great distance, and thousands of persons assembled to witness the fire, when a voice in the crowd cautioned them to be moving, as from the heat of the fire the reservoir might burst. This warning put the crowd in motion, and in less than two minutes not one person could be seen around the Works except the firemen.

If a similar "move" could be made at every fire, it would prove highly gratifying to firemen, policemen, and—reporters.

Board of Councilmen.—TUESDAY, Nov. 20.

The President, EDWIN J. BROWN, Esq., in the Chair.

RESOLUTION.

Councilman CONOVER.—To advertise for proposals for paving Maiden-lane from Broadway to the East River, and Cortlandt-street, from Broadway to North River, with iron pavement. Referred.

EXTENSION OF ALBANY-STREET.

By Councilman CONOVER.

Whereas, The subject of extending Albany-street, passed by the Board of Aldermen, was referred to the Committee on Streets, of the Board, many months ago, and

Whereas, It is in the hands of the Counsel of the Corporation to act at his will, and it is at present expedient that the Common Council should give direction in the premises; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Streets are hereby directed to report, on or before the first Monday in December next, in relation to the said extending of Albany-street. Laid on the table.

Councilman PINCKNEY.—To enter into no contract for lighting wharves, piers, and slips, until a suitable plan has been adopted by the Common Council. Adopted.

Councilman SMITH.—To pave Battery with square blocks of the Belgian pavement, from Broadway to the river. Referred.

A report of the Committee of Finance in favor of being discharged from the consideration of an application of the Board of Education, for an extra appropriation to meet expenses of 1854, was then taken up.

Councilman MATHER moved that it be referred to the Corporation Counsel. The paper was laid over under the rules.

PETITIONS.

Of JOHN HART, a defeated candidate for Councilmen from the Thirty-second Council District at the election in November, 1853, for the sum of $500, the amount of cost of resisting the contestation of his election by George Elliot, the candidate subsequently pronounced elected after the investigation. Laid on the table.

Of Hose Company No. 60, for a new house. Referred.

BILLS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

To fence vacant lots in Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first-streets, between the Fourth and Fifth-avenues, and on Fourth and Fifth-avenues, between Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first-streets. Adopted.

To change the name of Cross-street, leading from Centre-street to the *Five Points*, to Park-street. Adopted.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole, Councilman MATHER in the Chair.

A number of unimportant reports were read, and the resolutions, attached by different Committees, were recommended for adoption, without amendment.

On motion of Mr. CONOVER, a call of the house was taken, when it was found that 29 members were present, and 30 absent.

The Board adjourned to this evening.

LONG ISLAND.

Attempted Burglary—The Burglar Fired Upon.

The saloon of Messrs. TOYNBEE & HOPKINS, Montague-place Hotel, Brooklyn, was entered by a burglar between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and he had collected together in a bundle a large number of valuable prizes presented to the Englebert Lott Guard, who go on a target excursion to-day, and also had selected two heavy silver pitchers and a quantity of choice cigars from the bar, when his presence was fortunately discovered by "Charles," the barkeeper, who occupied an adjoining room. Charles immediately went into the saloon upon hearing a noise there, and coming in collision in his hurry with an iron post, (it being quite dark,) he supposed the intruder had struck him, but soon recovering from the shock, he espied the form of a man leaving the premises through a glass door that leads under the grating, which there forms the sidewalk. Having a revolver, he discharged the contents of two barrels at the burglar, who, however, succeeded in making a successful retreat. From indications it is supposed that the burglar must have been wounded by one of the balls with which the pistol was charged. Upon examining the place it was found that the burglar had collected together some $2,500 worth of property, with which he was about to leave the premises, when accidentally his presence was discovered. The entrance was effected through the grating in the sidewalk, and the escape was made through the same place.

Fires in Brooklyn.

Late on Monday night a fire broke out in the basement story of a building at the corner of York and Pearl-streets, occupied as a grocery store by GEORGE HAGER. The firemen were quickly on the spot and extinguished the fire before much damage had been done.

A slight disturbance occurred at this fire between Engine Companies Nos. 4 and 11, during which Alderman WHITE of the Third Ward was struck in the face with a speaking trumpet. The occasion of the disturbance is attributed to various causes.

The same night the schooner *J. K. Baker*, lying at the foot of Clark street, caught on fire in the cabin. The fire was subdued by Engine Company No. 4 with but little damage.

Reward for the Murderers of Smith.

The Common Council have authorized the Mayor to offer a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who caused the death of JOHN H. SMITH, by injuries received in the late election riot in Williamsburg. THOMAS NEWMAN and an unknown man are the persons implicated by the Coroner's Jury.

Illegal Voting.

JAMES PLUNKETT was arrested in Brooklyn, yesterday, by Sergeant SMITH, of the First District Police, for illegally voting in the Tenth Ward, at the election on the 7th inst. He was taken before Justice DANIEL K. SMITH, when he waived an examination, and gave bail for his appearance to answer any indictment that may be found against him by the Grand Jury.

Brooklyn City Railroads.

The time for the completion of these roads expires on the first day of December next, under the original grant, but at the last meeting of the Common Council, the time was extended for one year, at the request of the Company. The Company give as a reason for this, that they were disappointed in the receipt of iron.

☞ The Williamsburg Gas Company has sent in a communication to the Brooklyn Common Council last evening, asking permission to lay their "main gas pipes and sewer pipes, in that part of Brooklyn adjoining Williamsburg, after the first day of January next." The paper was referred to the Gas Committee for their consideration.

☞ The Common Council of Williamsburg have given consent to IVANS & MILLS to transfer to D. S. MILLS, their right to lay a rail track through a portion of Division avenue, which grant bears date the 25th of April, 1853.

THE WILLIAMSBURG ELECTION RIOT.

More about the Know-Nothings.

Before Justice Boswell and the Mayor.

The People vs. Patrick Fagan, John Lyon, Michael O'Brien, John Nolan, P. M. Doyle, Wm. Nolan, Patrick Traine, Edward McHugh, Patrick Gorney, John Carly, Patrick McCune of North Second-st., Patrick McCue of North Sixth-street, Bernard O'Neil, John Nolan, Wm. Fagan, James Reed, Nicholas Burke and John Linsky.

The examination of the above named defendants, which was adjourned from Thursday, the 16th, was resumed yesterday. Philip S. Crooke, Esq., defended the Fagans, and N. F. Lapaugh, Esq., the prisoners generally. The people were represented by James Winslow, Esq., Assistant District Attorney.

The Court was densely crowded by the friends of the accused, witnesses and others.

Mr. Lapaugh moved that Patrick M. Doyle and Patrick McCue be discharged, as there was no evidence against them; if the District Attorney had any further testimony to produce against them he was willing they should stand the examination.

District Attorney said that it was not yet known what evidence would appear against these prisoners, and thought it premature to ask their discharge until after the evidence was closed. He thought as the question of a riot had been settled, the evidence now should be with reference to identity.

Motion to discharge ruled out.

Abel Dykeman, sworn: Reside on the corner of South Third and Third-streets; was present at the late disturbance—the Fourteenth Ward riot; was called there by the ringing of the fire-bell about 11 o'clock P. M.; saw the deputies come up to the polls in a body; saw three men come out of an alley-way; one of them had a spade or shovel in his hand; this one had on a red shirt; another of the men had a hoe; they commenced tearing down a fence adjoining the polls; one of the deputies went up and spoke to them when they attempted to strike him; do not recognize any of the three men present; saw a man who is called Linsky; saw him in the endeavor to take a cart rung out of a cart; the carman held fast to the rung and drove on; Linsky said to a man, "Go on and fight for your countrymen;" he appeared to be very much excited; this was directly after he attempted to take out the cart rung; the man spoken to came out of the crowd that was fighting; the driver of the cart, Mr. Con[illegible] [illegible] Mr. Linsky; saw a man named McElroy; another man came up to him and called him the son of an Irishman, and he was a Know-Nothing; heard another man say, "Look out, he has got a pistol;" did not see the pistol; know a man named James Reed, but did not see him there that day; knew Bernard O'Neil; did not see him there. [Witness was requested to look at the prisoners, and see if he recognized any that were in the riot.] Saw Conway, one of the prisoners present; he is the man that came to McElroy and said, in an excited manner, "Your father is an Irishman and you are a Know-Nothing;" did not see him have any weapons; this was near the crowd that was engaged in the fight; when I left the crowd of persons were fighting in Second-street; I understood that the bell rung for the deputies to go to the poll.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crooke—Took no political part in the election; McElroy told Conway to go away and not interfere with him; Alderman Linsky did not appear to have anything in his hand; saw a man in the crowd have a stick in his hand; would not say positively that it was Alderman Linsky; saw the side of his face; Alderman Linsky had on a gray overcoat.

Peter Myers, sworn: Reside in North Fifth-street; have lived in the city about five years; was present at the riot at the Fourteenth Ward polls; went there at 9 o'clock to vote; was challenged, and sworn in my vote; was there about half an hour; after I voted, and while crossing the street, was knocked, kicked and clubbed; suppose this was because I was an American; heard some one in the crowd say "Kill the d—d b—h;" was injured, and have been laid up nearly two weeks; [witness recognized among the prisoners Michael O'Brien;] saw him in the crowd with a stick in his hand; saw Patrick [illegible] there; also saw Patrick Fagan there, but did not see him do anything; saw Fagan in the street in the fighting crowd; can't say that I saw him there after; do not recognize any more of the prisoners.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crooke.—Q.—Do you belong to any secret society? A.—I do not; I once belonged to the United Americans, but do not at present.

Thomas H. King sworn: I reside at No. 91 North Fifth-street; was at the First District Fourteenth Ward polls on election day, at different times in the forenoon; was first about 8 o'clock; saw Stillworth there; also saw O'Brien there; he was on the corner, inside the polls, and was the first one I heard cry "Put Stillworth out;" saw Patrick Fagan there; he stood close to O'Brien; heard him say "Put Stillworth out—he has been here challenging all day;" afterwards saw a stick in O'Brien's hands; heard him saying "Put him out;" Fagan went towards Stillworth with the crowd; do not identify any of the other prisoners.

Cross-examined—Stillworth was put out about 11 o'clock; I was standing about 4 feet from Stillworth, just out of the back door; had been there some ten minutes; went there out of curiosity; think I heard some one say Stillworth was not a voter; did not hear his reply; saw him challenge one or two; I had a [illegible]; had no other weapons; was not a [illegible] party.

By Counselor Crooke—Do you belong to any secret society? A.—That is my business; do not know that I am obliged to answer.

Q.—Are you unwilling to answer? A.—I am.

Q.—Do you belong to the United Americans? A.—That is my business.

Counselor—It is for the Court to decide whether you must answer or not.

Court to Witness—There is no impropriety in your answering whether you belong to a secret society.

Witness—I do not belong to the United Americans.

Mr. Crooke referred to a case that recently occurred in Massachusetts, in which the Court decided that these questions were proper.

Q.—Do you belong to a secret society popularly known as Know-Nothings?

Witness—I decline answering.

Mr. Crooke—You can only decline answering on the ground that an admission would criminate you.

Witness—Do not know whether or not an admission would criminate me.

Q.—Do you belong to a secret society popularly known as Know-Nothings? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know anything about a party styled by the people and newspapers, Know-Nothings? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you heard such a party spoken of? A.—I have.

Q.—Do you know a society or association of that name? A.—I do not.

Q.—Have you ever attended any of their meetings? A.—I have never been to a meeting of that society.

Q.—Do you know whether or not there is a society called Know-Nothings? A.—Do not know that there is such a society.

Q.—Do you belong to any secret society? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—On what grounds do you decline? A.—[illegible] it might criminate me.

By Counselor Lapaugh—Do you know an association called the Lott Association? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you belong to any association formed to oppose foreigners? A.—I decline answering.

Q.—On what ground? A.—For fear it might criminate me.

Counselor Lapaugh contended that answering this question would not criminate the witness.

The District Attorney said this is irrelevant, the question is the people against Patrick Fagan, &c., they were not trying the question whether they were natives or foreigners.

Mr. Lapaugh said: [illegible]

The Court said witness has already stated that he belongs to no secret Society.

Q.—Do you know what is requisite or necessary to disqualify you from being a witness? A.—Yes, Sir, to a certain degree.

By Counselor Crooke—Do you belong to any secret society that's got no name? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you belong to any secret society that's got any name? A.—I decline answering.

Q.—Why do you decline answering? A.—On the same grounds as I stated before; it might tend to criminate me.

Q.—What do you mean by criminating you? A.—To criminate me, I think, means to tell that which you should not know; to answer those questions might tend to subject me to criminal punishment.

Q.—How long have you belonged to your society? A.—What society?

Q.—You know, I don't. A.—I belong to the society of my friends, as every decent man does; I belong to the society of my family.

Q.—Did you take any oath or obligation on joining that society of your friends? A.—I took the same obligations as any married man.

[Question of counsel resumed.]

A.—I decline answering any such questions.

Counselor Crooke—We've got it now—"the society of my friends."

Q.—You decline answering on the ground that it might criminate you. Does this society of your friends take any part in politics? A.—I decline answering.

Q.—On the same grounds? A.—On the same grounds.

Q.—Do your religious feelings have anything to do with the society of your friends? A.—(witness excited) I decline answering any such questions unless the Court rule it.

The question repeated and objected to as irrelevant, by counsel for people.

Counselor Crooke—I think I have got at it. It has been proved that this is a society of friends.

Q.—What is the object of that society?

The Court said: If you mean "by the society of your friends," your wife, your sister, &c., you would not criminate yourself by answering.

Witness—I mean the society of my family.

Counselor Crooke—I suppose the Know-Nothings consider themselves one great family. What is the object of that society?

Witness—Of what society? Do you mean my family?

Counselor—No, I don't.

Witness—I don't understand what you mean when you say *that* society.

Counselor—I mean that society referred to by you "your friends."

Witness—I mean *the* society of my friends, not a society.

Counselor—Now I've got it; now I've got it.

Q.—What do you mean by your family? A.—You are getting a long way around, I mean by the society of my friends, my father, my mother, sisters, brothers, aunts and uncles.

Q.—Don't you mean anything else by "the society?" A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you taken any oath or obligation which would interfere in your telling the truth here? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you take any oath or obligation in any society that would interfere? A.—No, Sir.

Question, by Mr. Lapaugh—Do you belong to the American Protestant Association? A.—No, Sir.

Question by Mr. Crooke—Did you ever take any oath except in a Court of Justice? A.—I decline answering.

Q.—How long have you been in the habit of carrying a pistol? A.—About four months; [illegible] had it loaded; carried it to protect my life; had been threatened by [illegible]; the pistol was given me by the mate of the vessel. [The Court here ruled the questions out as irrelevant.] I was not one of the Deputies; did not attend a meeting at Mr. Thayer's the night before election.

Regular Examination Resumed—I saw Michael O'Brien and Patrick Fagan at the riot; O'Brien struck Stillworth over the head with a stick, and cried out, "Put him out—hit him;" saw O'Brien among the rioters after dinner.

Francis Harrison, sworn: I reside in North Sixth-street; was at the First District Fourteenth Ward on the day of the riot; was in Mr. Beach's yard in North Sixth-street, when about twenty men came there and took hoop-poles; saw some of them [illegible] the polls with clubs; this was about 10 o'clock; did not see them doing anything; the yard is in sight of and about 200 feet from the polls; [illegible] the polls after the hoop-poles, and appeared very much excited; heard them say they would kill all the d—d Know-Nothings. Witness pointed out the following named persons with clubs: saw Fagan [illegible]; saw Patrick McCue, O'Brien and [illegible]; witness also pointed out Michael [illegible] from the [illegible] as one of the persons in the mob.

Patrick Simpson, sworn: reside in North Sixth-street; saw considerable of the election riot; saw some fighting; saw Patrick McCue there [illegible] after, with a stick; saw a young man called Michael O'Brien.

Witness pointed out Michael O'Brien and Fagan, whom he had recognized in the mob; saw Fagan before and after the fight.

Witness also testified to seeing Patrick Traverse, Patrick McCue, [illegible] Fagan, John Doyle, John Nolan, Bernard O'Neil, and Nicholas Burke, during the day, some of them in the mob.

The Court here adjourned to 11 o'clock to-day [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1854.

Affairs in Germany.

It becomes every day more evident that the decision of the present Eastern war is more dependent upon the turn which matters in Germany may take, than upon any victory of the Allied Powers in the Crimea. The capture of Sebastopol may decide Austria upon remaining yet for a time neutral, but unsupported she will not be able to declare an active hostility to Russia. This could only be possible if she were to receive material assistance from Germany and Prussia, or at least from one of the two. The question is now accordingly, whether this lies within the range of possibility. Our information in regard to this is as follows:

It is the serious wish of Austria to proceed against Russia. She is, however, hampered by Prussia, and partly by the middle States of Germany. Prussia has wavered incessantly since the commencement of the Eastern troubles; every fortnight she takes a different position. The King would willingly side with Russia, but is prevented by public opinion. The latter will finally come off victorious, and Prussia will be forced to go with it in one way or another. During one period of friendly feeling towards Russia, Prussia and the middle States in Germany intrigued against Austria for Russia. Bavaria and Saxony—Wurtemberg only half wished to declare for Russia, and accordingly the conference of Bamberg came into existence. The States inimical to Russia appeared here however in opposition—these were Baden and Hanover. Consequently the Conference of Bamberg had no decided result. The party opposing Russia became subsequently stronger, however, and the other failed. Since the death of the King of Saxony, the position of affairs is changed. The new King, John, is not in favor of Russia, but wishes to attach himself to Austria. Under these circumstances, public opinion will decide the matter. In regard to this public opinion, the following brief remarks may be made.

It is undeniable, that great bitterness of feeling existed in consequence of the continued, untiring reactionary measures pursued in Germany by the Governments. In the presence, however, of the Eastern question, this has gradually given place to another feeling. This is, the wish, consequent upon the various entanglements of the question, to be freed from the dictatorship of Russia; the consciousness that a great crisis is approaching, in which it is imperative that Germany should assert the position which she is called to assume in the history of the world. There are moments in the history of nations, when the sentiments called forth by great events, either past or foreseen in the world's history, attain a dignity and solemnity, a moral greatness, which repel all baser passions, and render them without effect—when the various elements but a short time before at war, forget their feuds, and remember only their one common origin. In these moments, national feeling celebrates its sublimest triumph. *Germany is at the present time approaching such a moment.* This is the present state of feeling among the German nation. It is ready to make any sacrifice required for its fatherland—even the sacrifice of acting with the Governments, in the interest of its material honor, against Prussia. But *if* the Governments, regardless of their duty and their own dignity, pay no attention to the national feeling, and indolently and treacherously again let the right moment pass for reconciliation, such a moment will never again occur; and the embitterment will rise to a degree of rage which may certainly bring forth an active revolution. In this respect, however, too sanguine hopes must not be cherished. As things now stand, the possibility that revolution may take place can only exist, in case that an event should occur which is no longer feared, namely: if the two great powers form a Russian alliance. Such an event would create three contingencies.

First—Austria and Prussia might enter into an alliance with Russia. Then, in all probability, a revolution would follow; of course not throughout Germany, but in Prussia and Austria. This revolution would be supported by the Western Powers, and would end with nothing short of the dissolution of the Prussian and Austrian Monarchies. Then two of the chief obstacles in the way of German unity would be out of the way, and it would be the business of the revolutionary Government to secure the latter against the dangers of foreign influence.

Secondly—Prussia alone might form a Russian alliance while Austria joined the other Powers, and entered the field with Germany against Russia. In this case the Prussian Monarchy would be dissolved, and Austria would fall heir to the Kingdom. Austria would then be the only great power of Germany; and it would follow, as a matter of course, that the general direction of all would fall into her hands. The nation would have the less to object to this, as Austria, in this case, would have placed herself at the head of the national wish, and with power and decision have led the struggle against Russia and her ally, Prussia.

Thirdly—If Austria should assume the part of an ally of Russia, and Prussia remain neutral, or join the three Powers against Russia, then would Austria be destroyed, and Prussia step into her inheritance. The probable consequence would be a Prussian Empire, as dreamed by the majority of the Parliament in Frankfort.

In the last two cases, the foreign Powers, namely, England and France, who would otherwise have had objections to any such changes in Germany, would have nothing to say, since it is in their interest to be assured of the aid of Germany against Russia. But neither of these last contingencies can take place; neither Prussia nor Austria can make an alliance with Russia. We may reckon with much more assurance that, if not in a few days, yet in a few months, *both* will be forced by circumstances to an alliance with the other Powers and a war with Russia. We may recollect how it was in 1813 with the alliance against NAPOLEON. It is well known how long a time was required to induce the King of Prussia to declare war against him; indeed, he was at last forced, as it were, by the national party to come to his decision; and they would not have hesitated, had he not yielded, to dethrone him. Austria was still longer in deciding to join this alliance. The present position of affairs in regard to Russia is similar. Austria and Prussia have long been allies of Russia, although oppressed and subordinated. But they have long been accustomed to these fetters, and it cost certainly no small amount of decision to dissolve such a connection, and change it into one of enmity. But necessity presses. A decision must be made; it is no longer to be avoided, since public opinion is firm in regard to the matter. And public opinion declares for "War against Russia, or Revolution."

The Soule Affair.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* professes to give a more exact version of the recent difference between Mr. SOULE and the French Government than has hitherto been published. Whether authentic or not, its statement is sufficiently interesting to be repeated. It says:

"Believing that it had legitimate grounds of complaint with regard to Mr. SOULE since his last residence in France, and advised of his journey to London after the famous diplomatic conference at Ostend, the Government transmitted to the authorities of the several ports on the Channel an order to report to Paris if the American Minister should present himself, and not to sign his passport before receiving special instructions on the subject. It was this order, and not, as has been asserted, an absolute decree of interdiction, which was communicated to Mr. SOULE by the Commissary of Police at Calais,—and it was accompanied by a request to wait twenty-four hours for the instructions promised by the Minister. Mr. SOULE refused, demanded that his passport should be immediately *viséd*, and failing to obtain this, reëmbarked on the same steamboat which had brought him.

Here are the precise instructions in his case:

"In case Mr. SOULE should declare his intention of *entering France to remain there for a longer or shorter time*, notify him that his stay on French territory is forbidden.

"In case the *Minister of the United States at the Court of Spain* should merely ask permission to pass through France on his return to his post, certify his passport."

"The instructions thus expressed, we are assured, have been communicated to Mr. MASON.

"If this version is not authentic, it *is* at least plausible. It explains very naturally what has seemed irreconcilable in the fact that an interdiction so sharply expressed should have been so suddenly revoked. The right of passage being open to Mr. SOULE, in his diplomatic capacity, the moment he should declare that he had no intention of *remaining*, an explanation of this point, through Mr. MASON or Mr. BUCHANAN, was the only thing necessary to remove all obstacles."

While we concede to the *Courrier* full credit for its ingenuity, we doubt the authenticity of its plausible explanation. And our principal reason for doing so is that it is entirely at variance with the circumstantial report of the affair made by our London correspondent, whose sources of information render his statement perfectly accurate and authentic. It is possible the French Government may have made explanations to Mr. MASON, based on the *Courrier's* theory; but we do not believe the interdiction had that conditional aspect when presented to Mr. SOULE.

Political Predictions.

From the Herald, Nov. 14.

Can a ticket upon the *narrow, sectarian, intolerant Anti-American platform of the Know-Nothings* succeed? No; for without crossing Mason and Dixon's line, the No-Popery candidate would be checkmated by the SEWARD Anti-Slavery coalition.

From the Herald, Nov. 17.

With caution, prudence and skill, the Native party are sure of a brilliant and successful career. They can carry all the local elections next year; and with the aid of the thousands of Democrats whom PIERCE's Administration has disgusted with the old Democratic party, and who are now looking round for a new platform and new principles, *they can as certainly elect a President in 1856*. Nor need their mission end here. With prudent management, they may hold power for many years to come, on the basis of *devotion to American interests* and hostility to the corruption and trickery *of the old parties. It rests with the chiefs of the* Know-Nothings to secure for their party this glorious career.

From the Herald, Nov. 20.

MARCY will be superseded in the State Department by BUCHANAN. Cuba will be annexed within six months, "no matter how;" and *the Administration party under the lead of Soulé, Sanders, Sickles and Kossuth, will sweep the field in the Presidential campaign with the overwhelming political platform of a general war.* The programme is complicated, but it is systematic and sublime. It works well. The diplomatic league of SOULE overrules the MARCY Cabinet.

This is only the beginning of the *Herald's* prophesies. There are so many parties in the field that it will take a month at least to predict success for each. The vigor with which it has commenced, however, promises good results. It is beyond all question that the *Herald* will predict the result of the Presidential Canvass.

☞ The memory of the terrible catastrophe which befell the steamer *Henry Clay* is recalled this morning by the report which we publish of a trial at Goshen. The executor of Mr. A. J. DOWNING, who was lost on that occasion, sued the owners of the steamer for $5,000 damages for the loss of Mr. DOWNING's life, and $1,000 for the loss of baggage. It was ascertained that the prosecution could not establish their case fully, so far as regarded the cause of death, and, therefore, that portion of the prosecution was dropped. The case turned upon the bill of damages for loss of property. The Jury returned a verdict against the company for the full amount claimed. We give the material points of the testimony in full.

More Work for Know-Nothings.

Now that the Election is over, it may not be indelicate to ask a favor of the K. N.s that have set all the people to sneezing so prodigiously. Gentlemen Know-Nothings, our hat is in our hand—we are yours truly. The TIMES begs your kind assistance in straightening out the world.

The foreigners run off with the gold that our steamers bring up from California every week, or rather we run to give it them in exchange for scores of kinds of goods that ought to be produced in our own fruitful land. Is it right? There goes a brother member—no, it is Sam himself. He wears a coat made of broadcloth from England, a vest of French pattern, and pants of cassimere from the same gallant country, which our Know-Not-too-much Minister was not good enough to pass through unmolested. He carries a cane from India, French boots pinch his corns, foreign buttons adorn his coat, an English watch ticks in his fob, and when he stops to speak with you he takes Scotch snuff. Go home with him, and in a Turkey-carpeted parlor, by a fire of coal from Liverpool, he will offer you to smoke cigars all the way from Havana, or to drink brandy that pretends to have come from Bordeaux.

Enter—Mrs. Sam; rustling in foreign silks, carrying in her dainty hand a fine handkerchief of foreign linen, and delicately scented with foreign perfumery.

Stop to tea—An exhilarating cup of herbs from China, infused in a pot of Britannia ware, poured into porcelain cups from the Celestial Empire, sweetened with foreign sugar, and whitened with milk that was made rich with foreign chalk.

Shame on Sam for the aid and comfort he gives to foreigners. We want that gold at home. Let the allies pay for their foolish fighting in paper money. Oh, Sam! isn't American cloth fit to make a coat of? American pants good enough to wear? Do not sticks enough grow in your native forests? Are not American calfskins tight enough? Does not anthracite warm your room enough? But we will not say a word about that. The miners have behaved worse than Greeks during the Summer past. If you can afford sea coal, burn it and spite the Pennsylvanians. The tea herb is a little refractory, too, on our soil, as yet, and if it does not master us, the foreign may be tolerated; but for the pure wines and brandies, let us urge you to "beware of foreign influence," and when you go to a "wine dinner," let us advise you to "put none but American champagnes on duty"—they are comparatively harmless, since it must be a terribly depraved palate that can fancy enough of them to be the worse for their influence.

But Sam travels sometimes. Yes; to his shame, by railroad over Welsh rails, and very poor ones at that, or he takes a trip in his yacht, the favoring breeze filling his Russia sails, though there is good cotton duck of domestic manufacture abundant in the market. If Sam is sick, he sends for a doctor—a "traveled doctor," of course, who can *parlezvous*, and tell the names of all the bones in Dutch, and has attended lectures on "the Continent;" and he shoves down a dose of foreign medicine. Or he tries the virtues of some little pill man, who has acquired his infinitessimal theory and practice, and all but his sugar and milk pellets, from a German enthusiast. But when Sam dies he is true to his professions, and is *laid in American soil*. While he lives, why should he be so tied to foreigners for his necessities and luxuries? Our Yankee nation imported in 1853 very near $268,000,000 worth of goods. Of these $31,000,000 were for goods free of duty, and presumed to be of a character that could not be produced at home. But how many millions remain that were paid for articles that American soil might have been the better for producing, and American hands are idle for the lack of labor on? If it is bad to have a foreigner light our street lamps, and stand guard all night for us while we sleep, how much better is it to let foreigners grow rich and fat and saucy over the profits of these profitable crops, and of these manufactures which natives are aching and anxious to raise and turn out? When the good time comes that "Americans shall rule America," why should not American earth have the privilege of growing such products as no country can surpass her in, and American hands have the job of moulding them to the shape of our wants?

The New Era Wreck.

We should like to know if our public authorities intend to allow the recent wreck of the *New Era* to pass without any attempt at investigation. It has been distinctly and publicly charged that the catastrophe occurred in consequence of the most palpable and criminal neglect of duty on the part of the captain and the mate. The names of the persons making these charges have been published. And yet, so far as appears, not a step has been taken, nor a movement made, in any quarter, to bring the matter to the test of official inquiry. There must be something radically wrong in the sentiment and civil organization of a community which tolerates on the part of its public officers such utter indifference to the loss of life. Here were over *two hundred* persons killed,—as there is reason to suspect, through the grossest misconduct of the officers of the ship;—and yet not a tenth part as much pains is taken to investigate the affair as is bestowed on the conviction and punishment of a hungry boy who steals a loaf of bread to preserve his life.

Our Provincial neighbors do better than this. By a collision on the Great Western Railway, in Canada, a few days since, a number of passengers were killed. Commissioners were at once appointed by the Government to investigate the affair;—the legal officers of the Province repaired at once to the spot;—a Jury was summoned, testimony was taken, and the Engineer and Conductor of the gravel train, through whose fault the collision occurred, were remanded for trial on charge of *Manslaughter*.

Our steamers and our packet ships engulf hundreds, or our railroads crush them to death. The newspapers are filled with the details. But no prosecuting officer thinks it worth his while to institute any inquiry, or hold anybody responsible. We need fresh laws defining the duties of officers on these points,—and severe penalties for their neglect.

Value of Royal Courtesies.

Interchange of compliments and courtesies between Sovereigns has a pleasant appearance,—but, as Sir Charles Coldstream would say, "There's nothing in it." NAPOLEON's celebrated interchange of such trifles with ALEXANDER of Russia, on the raft at Tilsit, and afterwards, at Erfurt, when they mutually vowed fraternity until death, did not prevent the Invasion of Russia in 1812, nor the Cossack occupation of Paris on NAPOLEON's fall. Neither did the NAPOLEON marriage into the House of Hapsburg make FRANCIS of Austria show him any favor or give him any aid in the Hundred Days, when the last blow for empire was struck and failed. Indeed, it would almost appear as if the greater the *show of friendship*, the smaller its *reality*. Nor do the occurrences of the Queen of England's reign negative the assertion.

VICTORIA became Queen in 1837, on the death of her Uncle WILLIAM IV., a weak, well-meaning man, whose liberal tendencies (strongly brought into action on the Reform bill of 1831-2,) were checked and controlled during the remaining five years of his life by his ultra-Tory wife, ADELAIDE. During a reign of seven years, no Royal visitors of much importance visited this monarch. On the contrary, Queen VICTORIA has had visits from a fair variety of Crowned Heads—more than a moiety of whom took care to turn against her. Let us recapitulate them, in order to show how the facts bear on the different cases.

There was LOUIS PHILIPPE, King of the French, who paid two, if not three, visits. In the last of these he was actually plotting the disgraceful Spanish marriages, which, by their subsequent reaction, eventually cost him the Throne for which he had sworn and forsworn, intrigued, manœuvred, truckled, bullied, begged, and even broken his solemn pledges over and over again voluntarily given. There was a charming intercourse of courtesies between VICTORIA and "the citizen King"—*pic-nics* at the *Chateau d' Eu*, and rural rides in Windsor Forest. Then, when LOUIS PHILIPPE sent the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor to Prince ALBERT, the Order of the Garter was conferred on the astute Frenchman by the British ruler. Never was there such an *entente cordiale*—and it ended in LOUIS PHILIPPE over-reaching VICTORIA and—*himself!*

Next came another excellent and right-royal friend and ally. In January, 1842, the "most religious and pious" King of Prussia visited England, to act as principal sponsor at the christening of the infant Prince of Wales. His Prussian Majesty professed more than ordinary piety, and was treated with additional respect as a religious as well as a Royal personage. At this moment, he is all but in open array against England and its Sovereign, and is the Czar's secret ally.

The rulers of France and Prussia duly visited England, by regular invitation. After them, unasked, (but certainly not unwelcomed by VICTORIA and her husband,) the Emperor of Russia suddenly plumped down at Windsor—suddenly as a British shell falls now in the fortifications of Sebastopol. He was unexpected, but was made much of. He made a great many presents, which obtained him a high name for generosity, and won the heart of John Bull, whose weak point is the turf, by presenting a vase, worth £500, to be annually run for at Newmarket Races. Except among the extreme liberals, the Czar made a favorable impression during his volunteer visit. Exactly ten years later, we find him engaged in a deadly contest with Turkey, France and England. These are the principal monarchs who have visited England during VICTORIA's reign. The King of the Belgians has repeatedly gone to England—but he is uncle to the Queen and her husband. The young King of Portugal, as their cousin, (independent of his youth,) is of no consideration, and his recent visit must pass for nothing. The late King of Saxony also was in England, (in 1844,) but traveled in strict *incognito*, and, if received by VICTORIA, it was not as a reigning monarch, but as "a foreigner of distinction."

But the cry is still "They come." Rumor reports that during next month the Emperor and Empress of the French will visit Queen VICTORIA, at Osborne House, her marine residence in the Isle of Wight; that the Royal and Imperial party will thence proceed to Windsor; that he will there be installed a Knight of the Garter, (the highest personal compliment VICTORIA can bestow, and of which the Czar will probably be deprived,) and that the citizens of London, who are much addicted to tuft-hunting and high living, will entertain the French party, at Guildhall, before their return home. Yet, we venture to predict, that in spite of these, or of any courtesies which may be extended to NAPOLEON III. by England or her ruler, this man, should his self-interest appear to require it, will follow the example of the other Imperial and Royal visitors, and not hesitate to turn against England. For there is little good faith, little honesty among the rulers of Europe. They swear solemn oaths and sign solemn treaties—determined to adhere to them only while doing so serves their purpose. It suits NAPOLEON and VICTORIA to be on friendly terms at present—but a trifle can break the flimsy union, and set them against each other. This should be borne in mind more than it is by foreign journalists, who say "England and France united can oppose the world." The tie which binds them is Policy, a rope of sand now, as always, in royal hands.

Times Mellowing.

Coal is offered at several yards now, at prices ranging from six to seven dollars. Last week the cheapest we could hear of was seven and a half. It is probable that we shall be permitted to live and warm our fingers at coal fires again after all. The coming of the first of January and the early opening of Congress has its effect, but that is not the only cause of the mellowing.

Other articles of necessity as well as of luxury promise to be afforded at cheaper rates soon. The family markets do not show the signs of mellowing times to any large extent yet, but those who are apt to know, think beef will be cheaper, and vegetables already come down. Potatoes do not rise with cold weather this season. Mercers, indeed, sell two cents higher a bushel than last week, but they alone. Apples abound,—not just now in Washington Market; but the fact that they are abundant in the hands of the producers and on the routes to Market, is so well known that a temporary scarcity does not increase their price.

This is coming to be a favorite crop with the farmers. Orchards are so easily planted and so cheaply kept—they so soon acknowledge attention, and make so small demands upon the time or money of the attentive producer, that those who have once got into the way of raising them, do not readily abandon it. In one town into which our good fortune drifted us during the past week—Clinton, Hamilton County—the annual crop of apples averages 15,000 barrels! There is no danger that this noble fruit will ever come again to be as much neglected as it was a dozen years ago. It is the choicest of all the fruits of temperate climates; indeed, if the fruits were created at the beginning in the order of their excellence, the last being the labor of the experienced hand, we think it proved that fruits were first ripened at the equator and the last perfected sort developed in some such valley as the Oriskany. At any rate apples are cheap and plenty, and even Dr. ALCOTT, who sees the whole race poisoned by the saleratus they eat and deteriorated by the salt in their bread—even this inveterate traducer of all good eating materials tolerates,—aye, praises apples, providing one will eat them with a tender conscience and only half enough of them. Poultry are in their season now, and seldom are they cheaper than to-day. Let us be jol—joyful then. Prices of necessaries falling, prices of work remaining for most things as they were, at a living pitch, the weather pleasant, the public health unprecedented, the papers spicy and readable, and the news generally of a pleasant sort, what is to prevent our keeping Thanksgiving after the true Yankee fashion and right heartily?

The Sewing Girl.

Hard Times came to the sewing girl when the rest of the working world thought the times were easy. From immemorial time she has wrought faithfully, and taken little money for it. But when business generally grows stagnant, and money becomes unusually scarce, the poor sewing girl experiences as sad a depression as if it were a *reverse* in her case also. It is as we all know a tough time for her at the best. She wearily stitches from morning to night to earn a pittance that will scarcely pay decent board even though work never falls off. But when men find money scarcer they buy fewer clothes, and if the wholesale business is depressed a fraction, she is told that she cannot have "steady" work.

This Fall, prices have gone down too. On coats for the Southern market they are paid two shillings less than on the same garments last Fall, and a similar decrease affects wages for other articles of clothing. These changes for the worse came very hard upon the girls. Very many of them support widowed mothers and orphaned sisters and brothers. Their one needle is to earn not a living only for themselves but bread for a family, coal for the household, and to meet beside the monthly demands of inexorable landlords. We meet them wrapped in their thin shawls daily in the streets looking as if their frail bodies were poorly able to stem the tide of necessary expenses that will roll down upon any family, even the smallest, that attempts to winter in New-York. Grappling with a hard world's trials daily, there must be a curse ready to light upon *his head* who without good cause deducts from their small wages or with contemptible meanness throws a straw in the way of their making the little they can make as early as possible. But many merchants who employ them think it no dishonor to make them come three or four times to the shop for work which was promised them at the first call; and if with eyes sharpened by the prospect of gain, an uneven stitch can be found, they boast that they deduct largely from their wages. Shame on the fellows who behave so ungallantly. They fawn with disgusting obsequiousness to a pert miss who bears about her person the tokens of her extravagance in dress, but when these hard-working daughters of honest and ambitious toil are left to run up and down the streets, wasting time that is exceedingly precious to them, to get the jobs, heedlessly promised to be ready many days before, they excuse themselves with the remark, "It is only a shop-girl; she can come again." The shop-girl is as worthy of her hire as any laborer, and he is shamefully dishonest who adds an unnecessary step to her tedious walk to get it, or scrutinizes her work more closely than he is willing that his own should be.

☞ The Albany *Argus* has a list of members elected to the Assembly in which the position of each in reference to politics, Temperance and Know-Nothingism is stated. According to this statement there are 71 Whigs and 13 Democrats elected as friends of a prohibitory law,—making 84 or just *two-thirds* of the whole number. There are 22 elected as opposed to the law, and the position of 21 is doubtful, one member not having yet received the certificate, his election being disputed.

The *Argus* states that of the 82 Whigs elected, 13 were chosen as Know-Nothings. How many more belong to the Order it is not easy to say.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS.

CARPETINGS 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN FORMER PRICES. Elegant velvet and tapestry carpeting from the recent large auction sales, now selling for less than the cost of importation.

New styles velvet, 10s. to 14s. per yard.
New styles tapestry, 8s. to 11s. per yard.
New styles Brussels, 6s. to 10s. per yard.
New styles 3-ply, 6s. to 10s. per yard.
New styles superfine ingrain, 5s. to 7s. per yard.
Ingrain, 3s. to 4s. per yard.

Also, a large stock of new patterns oil cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade equally low.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., shady side.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT FOR THE SALE of DESHLER'S CELEBRATED TASTELESS PILLS FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Owing to the unexampled demand for this new specific for fever and ague, a wholesale and retail depot has been opened at No. 241 Broadway, nearly opposite the Tabernacle. The inventor of the remedy, Mr. DESHLER, will be in constant attendance, and advice to meet the particular cases of fever and ague patients will be given gratuitously by him. These pills are warranted to cure the worst cases. Orders from the City trade, and from abroad generally, are respectfully solicited.

C. D. DESHLER, Agent, No. 241 Broadway.

FURS! FURS!—LADIES' FURS OF EXTRA QUALities, and of our manufacture only, consisting of Capes, Victorines, Cuffs and Collars, in all the known varieties and fashions of the same. LEARY & CO., Hatters, Astor House, Broadway.

NEW STYLES OF FELT HATS.—THE FELT HAT of various forms, qualities and textures, may be said to have become a standard article of costume in this Country. Its peculiar adaptedness to business and traveling purposes, and the picturesqueness of its appearance, have rendered it popular both with old and young. In order to supply the growing demand for variety in styles, color, finish, and mountings in this department of the hatting business, the undersigned is continually introducing new models and thus catering for the independent taste which has sprung up in relation to napless hats. They are produced in his factory of every gradation of flexibility, from the "Soft Hat," which may be rolled up and put in the pocket like a pair of gloves, to the stiffer and more elastic felt beaver "cylinders" that may be termed the finest specimens of this class of chapeau. His present stock comprises about twenty different styles for gentlemen, youths and boys, and nearly as many shades of color, from jet black to light drab and cream white. Felt hats for shooting, fishing and riding; for the office, for traveling, for the boy at school, and the merchant in his warehouse, all of the most appropriate and convenient shapes for their several purposes, are for sale by GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's Church.

REAL ESTATE.—LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 72 BUILDING LOTS ON 17TH AND 18TH-STS., AND ON AVENUES B and C, AT AUCTION.—Our readers will please notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: 72 very desirable lots of ground, situated on 17th, 18th and 19th-sts., and on Avenues B and C, in the XVIIth and XVIIIth Wards of the City of New-York. This property offers unusual inducements to capitalists or those contemplating building, as this portion of the City is rapidly improving. The sale will be peremptory, and each lot put up will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. The terms also will be liberal to the purchaser, as 75 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Maps of the above can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st. N. B.—Also, will be sold at the same time and place, the elegant brown-stone front house and lot, No. 21 West [illegible]-st., near the 5th-av.

PIANOS AND MELODIONS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S Premium Pianos, with or without the Æolian, with iron frames (adapting them to any climate,) and circular scales; Horace Waters' Improved Pianos—having greater power, brilliancy, and richness of tone, elasticity of touch, elegance and durability of make than any other piano in the United States. Hallett & Cumston's Pianos (of the old firm of Hallett & Co.) S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated Melodeons. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains. Prices—$20, $25, $30, $50, $75, $100, $125, &c., to $175. Beautiful Pianos, which have been rented but for a short time, will be sold very low. Each instrument guaranteed. A large discount made for cash. To suit some purchasers, monthly payments will be taken. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. Pianos to rent. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

SPECIAL SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—The undersigned will hereafter devote TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, to Special Sales of STOCKS and BONDS, in addition to his regular Semi-Weekly Auction Sales, which take place as usual on MONDAY AND THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS, THE NEVER-FAILING Remedy—whose fame for purifying the blood is now extended to every part of the civilized world, and should be in the possession of every one who values health. One or two doses in the commencement, how many days or weeks of sickness may they not prevent! Four pills in the beginning, is more efficacious than forty doses when the disease is established. Sold at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOX at DR. BRANDRETH'S PRINCIPAL OFFICE, BRANDRETH'S BUILDING, Entrance No. 43 CANAL-ST.

SILKS CHEAPER THAN EVER.—WE WILL OFfer our customers THIS MORNING: 3 cases of rich Striped and Plaid Silks, at 5s. per yard; 1 do., 6s.; 1 do., 7s.; 1 do., 8s. and 10s.; 3 cases of heavy Plain do. 6s., 7s. and 8s. Also, elegant Brocade and Plaid Silks, from 8s. to $3. Also White, Pink, Blue, Corn, Green, and Cherry Silks for evening dresses. These goods have all been purchased for cash at a great sacrifice to the manufacturers, and will be sold at fully 30 per cent. under their value. E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

POPULAR TRADE.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL offer THIS MORNING 100 pieces of Lupin's fine French Merinoes at 5s. per yard, worth 10s.; fine De Laines at 1s.; Ladies best Kid Gloves, 4s.; Gents' do., 5s.; Ribbons [illegible] to 5s., and Blankets, Plaid Cashmeres, Flannels, Sheetings, Shirtings, Linens, Damasks, Towellings, Mourning Goods, &c., lower than any other establishment in the City. E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

RUPTURE.—MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RADICAL CURE TRUSS.—MARSH & CO. have just received the United States Letters Patent for MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, that took the premium at the late Exhibition in the Crystal Palace. It has received the universal approbation of the medical and surgical profession of this City, and will cure nine out of ten cases of reducible Hernia. All persons are cautioned against infringing upon this instrument. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M. MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

THE OPERA SEASON.—LADIES DESIROUS OF having their own materials made up, and of insuring an accurate fit in their costume, are respectfully invited to the Dressmaking Department of GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, where the most fashionable styles of Walking, Dinner, Evening and Ball Dresses, are made up at the shortest notice, and with a true regard to taste. The richest novelties in Opera Cloaks always on hand.

UNION HALL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.—ATtention is directed to the fact that at Union Hall, the great National Clothing Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., every article is ticketed with the lowest and the only price that can be taken. The inexperienced are thus protected against over-charges; and it will be found on trial that the prices at Union Hall are lower than other and smaller houses can be induced to take by dint of bargaining. Let those who doubt make the experiment.

VISIT PERHAM'S BURLESQUE TROUPE AT NO. 663 Broadway, THIS EVENING, and witness a performance that is really worth the time and money expended. The programme is greater, more varied and as laughable as those of any other establishment in the City. A great attraction is found in the purchase of gift tickets at $1 each, which admit four persons, and the purchaser will be presented with a certificate of share in the 100,000 gifts of PERHAM'S third enterprise.

MELODEONS.—WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.—The power, brilliancy and richness of tone and elasticity of touch of S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodeons, place them far in advance of any other make of this class of instruments. They are tuned in the equal temperament, and are admirably adapted to the use of lecture, club or lodge rooms. Sold, wholesale and retail, at prices which defy competition. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain remedy for these terrible diseases. You who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this most powerful yet pleasant compound will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured and published in the Sun, Herald, and other papers. Circulars containing these certificates can be had at the depot, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

MILLINERY AT COST PRICES, ESPECIALLY when it is of the richest material and in the latest Paris styles, should be an attraction to the ladies. It is an attraction, and hence the rapid sales of elegant silk and velvet Winter bonnets, beaver hats, valuable feathers and feather trimmings, ribbons, artificial flowers, &c., at R. T. WILDE'S, Nos. 30 and 32 John-st.

WINTER CAMPAIGN.—TREMENDOUS BARGAINS—$100,000 worth of fine clothing, intended for the Broadway retail trade, for sale at half price, at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st. [illegible] Bank notes taken at par: Lewis County, 40 cents; Washtenaw, 40 cents.

A VISITING CARD PLATE BEAUTIFULLY ENgraved, and fifty cards, for $1 25—great reduction. Wedding Cards and Silver Door Plates at very low prices. E. G. CLARKE, Engraver and Painter, No. 280 Broadway, in the Chinese Buildings.

MAGNIFICENT FURS AT MAGNIFICENT BARGAINS.—The places are at KNOX'S, Nos. 128 Broadway, and 128 Fulton-st. Ladies, call early and make your selections. KNOX'S display of these rich and comfortable articles is very superb.

VERY INTERESTING TO BUYERS OF CLOTHING.—The best made Goods, of superior materials, are sold at extremely low prices by EDWARD T. HACKETT, Clothing Emporium, No. 189 Fulton-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive Price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing, to cure and speedy cure for Burns, Scalds, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. HIBBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

A Whisper to the Ladies.

Are your cheeks with pimples marred?
Is your brow with freckles starred?
Are there blotches on your neck?
Or does tan your beauty speck?
Is your skin of saffron tint?
If so, we would gently hint,
[illegible]
Use the Balm of Thousand Flowers.

For sale by Fetridge & Co., Boston; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price 50 cents.

Health, Life and Vigor Secured.—DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL will relieve with wonderful rapidity, every disorder incident to the digestive apparatus; restores the appetite, renews the strength, [illegible]

CAUTION.

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL has been counterfeited by some unprincipled persons. In future all the genuine Cordial will have the proprietor's facsimile pasted over the cork of each bottle, and the following words blown in the glass:

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL,
C. H. RING, PROPRIETOR, N. Y.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $3 per bottle, two for $5, six for $12.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Western Farm League.—A number of persons, with the design of settling in the West, [illegible] will be held on THURSDAY evening, Nov. 23, at Union Building, No. 183 Bowery, at 7½ o'clock. [illegible] THOS. W. FIELD, President.

New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The first of a course of Ten Lectures before this Association, will be delivered by Right Rev. Bishop [illegible], in the Broadway Tabernacle, on FRIDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 8 o'clock. [illegible] BENJAMIN LORD, Chairman Lecture Committee.

The "First Wesleyan Methodist Church," formerly worshiping in King-st., now worship in "St. Luke's Hall," No. 483 Hudson-st., corner of Grove. On THURSDAY EVENING, 23d inst., Dr. HEATH, Secretary of the "Home Mission," connected with the Primitive Wesleyan Methodists in Ireland, (and lately arrived here,) will preach in the Hall at 7 o'clock. [illegible] On SUNDAY NEXT, 26th inst., Rev. LUCIUS C. MATLACK, [illegible] B. CLIFFORD, Pastor, No. 63 Vandam-st.

New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—Members of this Association who have changed their residence [illegible] A. A. RAVEN, Register. Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

The Committee of the Patriotic Fund [illegible]

[illegible] THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 22, at 7½ o'clock. By order of GEO. R. HALL, Major Commanding. J. S. [illegible], Adjutant.

Masonic.—The members of Pole Star Lodge, No. 330, F. & A. M., are hereby notified to attend a meeting of the lodge on WEDNESDAY the 22d inst., at 12 M., at their room No. 132 Avenue D, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, HIRAM P. PERRY. By order of the W. M. WILLIAM PENNEY, Secretary.

There will be Religious Services in the Chapel of the New-York Orphan Asylum, Bloomingdale, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, at 11 o'clock, on the occasion of the death of Mrs. General ALEXANDER HAMILTON. The relations and friends of the family, and the clergy generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.—The next lecture of the First Course will be given by Bishop POTTER, at the Packer Institute, Joralemon-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"The Philosophy of Expediency." Tickets at the door, 25 cents.

Dr. Cox's Lectures on History.—The next Lecture of the Course will be delivered in Hope Chapel on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—Alexander the Great, his Battles and Conquests.

All business matters connected with the late JUDSON'S Hotel, will be attended to for the present at the office of the American Express Co., No. 62 Broadway. New-York, Nov. 22, 1854. J. & G. O'GRADY.

Church of the Ascension.—Rt. Rev. Dr. EASTBURN is expected to preach in the Church THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

Lectures on History.—At Hope Chapel, by Rev. Dr. COX, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST.—After leaving the Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn, in going to Greenwood Cemetery in the cars, a Pocket-book containing about $600. $100 in bills of Tradesmen's Bank, New-York, $130 in small bills on the Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn, $115 Mechanics' Bank, New-York, $200 in small bills mostly of Median Bank. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to MARTIN RAYNOR, corner of Park and Portland-avs., Brooklyn, or by leaving information at the Eagle Office, No. 30 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LOST.—By a lady yesterday morning in 23d-st., between 6th and 10th-avs., $10—in one and two dollar bills, on the Chemical Bank, New-York. Any person having found the money, will be suitably rewarded upon leaving it at No. 70 West 23d-st.

LOST.—At the fire at Judson's Hotel, on the 20th inst., a small sized russet sole leather trunk, having the initials J. S. S. on each end, and the name of the undersigned on a brass plate in front. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to JAMES S. SLATTER, No. 81 Broadway.

$10 REWARD.—Lost, on Tuesday night, between 10th and 20th-sts., in 3d-av., a pocket-book, containing money and valuable papers—the savings of a widow, to whom the loss is severe. ELLEN McCANN, No. 214 3d-av.

LOST IN BROADWAY—A BLACK LACE VEIL. The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving the same at No. 62 5th-av.

DIAMOND STUD LOST.—If returned to the subscribers a liberal reward will be paid. A. FALKENAW, SON & POLLAK, No. 39 Duane-st., in the rear.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Rhyme and rats
Perhaps don't tally;
But rats with ballads
Fully ally.

BET IT IS a veritable truth that a single flask of LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS and one box of his PILLS will free a dwelling from insects and vermin in 24 hours. Central Depôt, No. 424 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—All persons having claims [illegible] ANDREWS & McCLURE, [illegible] No. 115 Cedar-st., New-York. F. H. BARTHOLOMEW, Assignee.

JUST RECEIVED.—1,000 overcoats, [illegible] GEO. LEVIS, corner Nassau and Beekman-sts.

FOR SALE AT BAZAAR.—On WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, [illegible] to the highest bidder.

TO INVALIDS.—A physician about leaving New-York for a Winter's residence in Florida, would like to take charge of two or three invalids visiting that climate. Address PHYSICIAN, Times office.

NOTICE.—The Second-av. Railroad Cars will run on and after the 17th inst., to Harlem, direct. By order. D. L. SHERWOOD, Superintendent.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—A Protestant English-man and wife desire employment in a private family—the man as gardener, and the woman as a domestic. They are well recommended. Apply at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 37 Greenwich-st., where help of all kinds may be engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and waitress by a neat young girl, or general chambermaid and waiter with the needle; she is a capable waitress, and will assist with children if required, and is capable to fill this situation in a private family, or with a respectable lady, who boards; will take from $5 to $6 a month. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 331 1st av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant young women—one English—as professed meat and pastry cook; is an experienced laundress; the other to do general housework or chamberwork, and washing and ironing. Can give unquestionable reference for honesty and capability; are willing to go into the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 250 7th-av., near 27th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable middle-aged person, in a gentleman's family, as housekeeper. Can give excellent recommendations as to character and capability, and is now leaving on account of the family going to Europe. Inquire in Hoboken, N. J., Newark-st., 2d door from Bloomfield-st., five minutes' walk from the Ferry.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country, by two very superior old girls, with good City reference; one as a good cook, and to wash and iron in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City reference; one as cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class laundress, or as chambermaid and fine laundress, in a private family, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference; and as a good cook and to wash and iron, by another. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; has no objection to act as nurse, and no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 113 16th-st., up stairs, between 1st and 2d-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as seamstress, she understands embroidery and the system of sewing and has no objection to see to children and make herself generally useful. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 235 West 26th-st., 1st floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waiter or nurse and seamstress, or would do general housework in a small family. Is well recommended from her last place, where she lived 3 years. Apply at No. 39 Madison-st., 3d floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook, in a private family, by a respectable woman who knows her business thoroughly, and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by a very competent girl. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—A young man who is a graduate of a New-England College, and an experienced teacher, desires a situation in an Academy, either as Principal or assistant. The best of reference given. Address, Box No. 35 Post Office, Greenfield, Mass.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress; can take care of an infant from its birth; has lived five years in one situation. City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 179 18th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a first-rate laundress, with good City reference, to do a few gentlemen's and ladies' washing at her residence, No. 144 West 24th-st., in the rear, first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as laundress. Good City reference from her last situation. Call at No. 87 6th-av.

WANTED AS COMPANION.—To a young married lady, a young or middle-aged German, American, or English lady, of education and respectability. To one who shall prove congenial a comfortable home will be assured. Address Box No. 1,213 Post-Office.

WET NURSE WANTED.—By a respectable married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse in a respectable family. Can give the best of reference. Can be seen until engaged at J. M. BOYLE'S, No. 96 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., up stairs.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.—A suitable person is wanted to act as Matron, and take charge of the Female Department of the new House of Refuge on Randall's Island. Applications with references will be received by either of the undersigned Managers.

ISRAEL RUSSELL, No. 67 Pearl-st.
LINUS W. STEVENS, No. 12 Bleecker-st.
GEO. F. HUSSEY, No. 123 Henry-st.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHER'S UNION—1847. E. WILCOX & SONS, No. 83 Broadway [illegible]

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED.—A lady well qualified to teach, of refined manners and unexceptionable character, may find a desirable home during the Winter for her services in teaching the piano to a young Miss, by addressing WASHINGTON SQUARE, Times office, giving her address.

MUSIC SCHOLARS.—A lady, living on Brooklyn Heights, would like to give lessons on the Piano Forte to a few young people at her residence. Good references. Address M. T., at this office, or through the Brooklyn Post-Office.

50 MEN WANTED.—With $10 each, to engage in a business paying $4 a day. Call on BROWN & BROTHER, No. 391 Spring-st., or address a letter, containing 12 cents, or stamps, and full particulars, with a specimen of the article, will be sent by mail.

THREE YOUNG MEN WANTED—As outdoor clerks in a real estate office. Applicants must inclose their reference, salary expected, and 25 cents to pay for advertising, trouble, &c. Address REAL ESTATE, office of this paper.

PROTESTANT AND OTHER DOMESTICS—Can be had at the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 11 Bible House in Astor-place, and No. 37 Greenwich-st.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a competent woman, as general housekeeper. Understands it in all its branches. No objection to the country, and can give the best of City and country references. Call at CLARKSON'S free office, No. 73 3d-av., old No. 56.

BOOK-KEEPER.—An experienced book-keeper and accountant, with the best of City references, desires to engage in business either immediately or on the 1st of January. Address BUSINESS, Times office.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS, No. 314 6th-av., cor. 20th-st. Housekeepers, schoolteachers of character and ability, also servants in every capacity carefully admonished and instructed, supplied from the above Institution.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen, friends, can be accommodated with partial board and a fine large room, with grate, gas, and two large closets, in a small private family, in Court-st., Brooklyn. The house is new and pleasantly situated, within seven minutes' walk of Wall or 13 of Fulton Ferry. Also a hall room suitable for a young gentleman. French and English spoken in the family. Terms very moderate. Address with real name, L. M. W., Times Office.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife want a suite of rooms in a first class house on second floor, (whole floor preferred,) in a private family, or where there are few boarders. Location up town, east of 6th-av. and west of Irving-place. Address Box No. 2,761, General Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Suits of handsomely furnished rooms to let to families or single gentlemen, with meals served in their own rooms, the house being replete with modern improvements and conveniently located to stages and cars. Apply at No. 145 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOARDING.—A few families and single gentlemen can be accommodated at the Mansion House, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, midway between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. EDWIN R. YALE.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 26 King-st.

BOARDING.—MISS SETON has still two or three rooms to let for the Winter, with Board, at No. 789 Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a pleasant room, full board for the lady, breakfast and tea with dinner on Sundays for the gentleman. Also, good rooms for two or three single gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family. House new, pleasantly located, within five minutes' walk of either the Wall-st. or Fulton ferries. Inquire at No. 86 Clark-st., near Fulton.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms by applying at No. 87 Henry st., Brooklyn. Within 5 minutes' walk of Wall-st. or Fulton ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—One large and one small room, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or three single gentlemen. Apply at No. 31 Sidney-place.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman, wife and child, 7 years of age, wish to obtain board for the Winter in a respectable family; a front parlor and bedroom will be required. Location must be in the neighborhood of 25th-st. and the 5th-av. Address, S. J. S., at this office.

BOARD WANTED.—In a French family, by two young gentlemen, who are desirous of learning the language. Address H. C., office of this paper.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—One or two very pleasant rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had with board on reasonable terms at No. 280 4th-av., (opposite Dr. Hawks' Church.) The house is finely located, and has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

ROOMS WITH PARTIAL BOARD.—At No. 27 Bond-st., large and small, in suites or separately, furnished or unfurnished, with hot, cold and shower baths.

DRUGS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.
KINSLEY & DARLING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 92 Vesey-st., near Greenwich, New-York.
MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, DYES, &c.

Dealers and consumers desiring choice goods low for cash, will meet satisfaction by applying their orders to us.
WM. W. KINSLEY. CHAS. W. DARLING.

FARM WANTED.—Of from 50 to 100 acres, with or without a farm-house, cultivated or not, but of such a nature as to yield profitable produce; part of it may be timber land; location between 30 and 100 miles from New-York City, and near a railroad. The water must be good and plenty and the atmosphere pure and healthy. Payment to suit the seller. Address, post-paid, Courrier des Etats Unis, New-York.

BROADWAY BILLIARD AND BOWLING ROOMS.—Two spacious basements opposite the COLLAMORE and adjoining the PRESCOTT HOUSE, to let.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY OF THE CONSTITUTION.
By GEORGE T. CURTIS.
HARPER & BROTHERS, No. 82 CLIFF-ST.
PUBLISH THIS MORNING.

I.

HISTORY OF THE CONSTITUTION.—History of the Origin, Formation, and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States. By GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS. To be completed in two large and handsome Octavo Volumes. Vol. I., Muslin, $2.

This work, by an accomplished scholar, will supply a want which has never been adequately met in the historical literature of the Country. It embraces the period from the commencement of the Revolution to the assembling of the Convention of 1787, showing the causes which rendered the calling of that body inevitable, and which gave the shape and coloring of its decisions; explaining the foundations on which our National liberty and prosperity were then settled by the statesmen to whom the American Revolution gave birth; and presenting a series of graphic memoirs of the principal members of the Convention. In preparing this great National work, Mr. CURTIS enjoyed the encouragement and counsels of DANIEL WEBSTER, who took the liveliest interest in its completion, and urged its importance almost in the last days of his life. Written in a condensed and vigorous style, founded on accurate and persevering historical research, crowding a lively narrative with novel incidents and events, and presenting the characters of the illustrious framers of the Constitution in bold and discriminating portraits, this highly important work is adapted to occupy a distinguished place in the records of American History. It will be welcomed as an accession of sterling merit to our Revolutionary annals, and cannot fail to challenge the attention and admiration of our statesmen, scholars, and politicians, no less than the great body of the American people.

[*Extract of a letter from Mr. Cogswell, of the Astor Library.*]

"It has every characteristic to insure it, I do not say mere popularity, but the place and authority of the history of this eventful period, and of the wise plan of government which resulted from it. I see not how such a piece of constitutional history as this can ever be superseded. It leaves no point untouched, no doubt unexplained, and is marked throughout by the stamp of fidelity and impartiality on every page. Besides these great points—and without them all others would give it little value—it is beautifully written, in a most attractive style, remarkably so for political history, and would be read with pleasure by one who had no particular interest in the subject. I am sure it will be regarded in all times as the fullest, fairest and best work on this great epoch of the Nation's history."

II.

THE YOUNG HUSBAND.—By Mrs. GREY. 8vo. Paper 37½ cents. A story of social and domestic life of much more than usual power. The interest once aroused never flags. This tale manifests a sustained vigor, and will enhance the reputation already acquired by the author, as one of the foremost novelists of the day.

"A MOST ABSORBING BOOK."
Mrs. LINCOLN PHELPS' NEW ROMANCE,
IDA NORMAN;
OR, TRIALS AND THEIR USES.

Is one of the most popular Books issued this season. Published in one volume, 12mo. cloth, beautifully illustrated in tint: price $1 25.

READ WHAT THE CRITICS SAY OF IT.

From the Oswego County Gazette.

It is a work of that pure and peculiar kind, of which there has always been too few.

From the Albany Spectator.

It is a work that will be read everywhere, and by everybody, and will increase in popularity as it increases in age.

From the Boston Transcript.

A work of no ordinary ability.

From the Northern Budget.

The plot is skillfully yet naturally developed, and the interest increases as the work proceeds. The reader of the first dozen pages will not willingly lay it aside till he has completed its perusal.

From the Christian Ambassador.

The story is very attractive, and will be read with absorbing interest.

From the New-York Day Book.

[illegible]

From the Baltimore American.

We found "Ida Norman, or Trials and their Uses," so beguiling, [illegible]

From the New York Recorder.

Few books that we have ever seen combine in an equal degree the highest moral and religious sentiments with the highest dramatic interest. Parents who deplore the number of books not of a high tone for children to read, may place this work in their hands with safety.

From the Albany State Register.

The authoress is a pleasant writer, who holds the key to the human heart, and touches the chords of affection and feeling with a master hand. Her book will be read with interest and profit, and will find what it is worthy of—a place in every family library.

From the Buffalo Express.

We entered upon the perusal at the early dawn of a beautiful day. We were soon lost to everything else but the story of "Ida Norman," and the trials and vicissitudes of life, as presented in the chaste but vivid style of the author. The plot of the romance is happily conceived, the counterparts are constantly imparting a new and lively interest to each succeeding chapter of the work.

From the Daily National Democrat.

It is a book which will do for the heart of every pure and noble girl, [illegible]

From the Detroit Daily Advertiser.

The above is something entirely different from the sickly and useless literature of the day, but still a novel, and one we can recommend to be read with pleasure and profit by all. There are no overdrawn fancies or sickly sensibilities, nor morals wrapped into vile prejudices, but one deep current of purity and goodness throughout. Its influence must be good.

From the Christian Chronicle.

The style is so easy and glowing, the sentiment is so chaste and beautiful, that the reader will find it a pleasure to glance over the pages.

From the New-York Evening Mirror.

It is a most absorbing book, and we wish to see it on every parlor table for the good it cannot fail to do, as well as for the rational entertainment it will bestow.

SHELDON, LAMPORT & BLAKEMAN,
Publishers, No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York.

N. P. WILLIS' IDLEWILD.
WILL BE PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
OUT-DOORS AT IDLEWILD;
OR, THE SHAPING OF A HOME ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON.
By N. P. WILLIS.

With two Illustrations of "Idlewild," by RICHARDS.
1 vol., 12mo. $1 25.

NEW JUVENILE BOOKS.

BEAUTIFUL BERTHA. By Mrs. L. C. TUTHILL. 1 vol., 50 cents.

"There is scarcely a female writer who can compete with this lady in writing stories for the young, and this book is one of her best efforts. It pleases the imagination, yet at the same time inculcates a good moral. It should be in the hands of every youth."

THE RAT-CATCHER. By NIERITZ. 1 vol., Illustrated. 50 cents.

Nieritz is the most popular writer of children's books in Germany. His tales are attractive from the interest of the story, and valuable from the excellent moral which they inculcate.

N. P. WILLIS' COMPLETE PROSE WORKS, IN 10 VOLS.

Rural Letters, 1 vol.	Fun Jottings, 1 vol.
Pencillings by Way, 1 vol.	Famous Persons and Places,
People I Have Met, 1 vol.	1 vol.
Out-Doors at Idlewild, 1 vol.	Hurrygraphs, 1 vol.
Summer Cruise in Mediterranean, 1 vol.	Health Trip to Tropics, 1 vol.
	Life Here and There, 1 vol.

CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 145 Nassau-st.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.'S NEW BOOK,
IDA MAY.
A STORY OF THINGS ACTUAL AND POSSIBLE.
BY MARY LANGDON.

"For we speak that we do know and testify of what we have seen."

The admirers of Brilliant Novels will devour it. All who dislike Slavery will welcome it. Politicians will find in it a new repository of Facts. And the general reader will recognize it as a perfect mirror of Southern Life and Manners.

The work has already created an immense sensation, (from the advance copies,) for it addresses itself to all hearts.

Canvassers can sell by the Million. Orders will be answered strictly in rotation. Price $1 25.

J. C. DERBY, Publisher, No. 119 Nassau-st., N. Y.

PUBLISHED NOVEMBER 22.
IDA MAY,
A STORY OF THINGS ACTUAL AND POSSIBLE.
BY MARY LANGDON.

"For we speak that we do know and testify of what we have seen."

The admirers of brilliant novels will devour it. All who dislike Slavery will welcome it. Politicians will find in it a new repository of facts; and the general reader will recognize it as a perfect mirror of Southern life and manners. The work has already created an immense sensation (from the advance copies) for it addresses itself to all hearts. Canvassers can sell by the million. Orders will be answered strictly in rotation. Price, $1 25.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.
J. C. DERBY, New-York.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE FLOWER OF THE FAMILY.
ONLY A DANDELION, and OTHER STORIES.
By the author of "The Flower of the Family," "Little Susy's Sixth Birth Days." Published by
ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

IDA MAY
IS PUBLISHED THIS MORNING.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED BY
BUNCE & BROTHERS, No. 134 Nassau-st.

THE MYSTERIES OF ASTROLOGY AND THE WONDERS OF MAGIC.—There is one grand feature in this work which distinguishes from all others on the same subject. Its most amazing narratives (for they are amazing) are verified by unimpeachable witnesses. Skeptics will find it difficult to get over the proofs adduced of the fulfillment of predictions, supernatural phenomena, &c. It is the most intensely interesting work of the kind ever published. The binding, illustrations, &c., are superb. Price $2, and for sale by the author, C. W. ROBACK, No. 65 Lombard st., Baltimore, and by booksellers generally; or of DEWITT & DAVENPORT, No. 160 Nassau-st., New-York, wholesale or retail.

NEW WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.—THE BEST OF THE SERIALS.—THE POLICE AND SPORTING CHRONICLE will contain all Police and Sporting items, and the general news of the week, the WEEK'S HISTORY, Philadelphia Correspondence, &c. Price 3 cents; to be had of all newsmen. AKEN & YATES, Publishers, No. 23 Beekman-st. Get it—it will repay you.

BROTHER JONATHAN FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S.—An elegant and spirited pictorial, double sheet, with ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS, now ready for newsmen and subscribers. Price, 12½ cents. Office No. 48 Beekman-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

ORGANIZED FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT AND General Diffusion of LITERATURE and the FINE ARTS, on a New and Original Plan!

This new Association is designed to encourage and popularize the Fine Arts, and disseminate pure and wholesome literature throughout the country. For this purpose a Gallery of Art is to be permanently founded, which will each year contain a choice and valuable collection of Paintings, Statuary, &c.

FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION.

The Association will also publish and issue to its members each year, the best Literature of the day, consisting of the most popular Monthly Magazines, Reviews, and Pictorial Library works.

THE OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION for 1854, have the pleasure of announcing that the subscription books for the current year are now open, and that the first annual distribution of Works of Art, contained in the above Gallery, will take place in January next; on which occasion there will be distributed among the members of the Association, free of charge, several hundred superb Works of Art, among which will be the original and world-renowned statue of HIRAM POWERS'

THE GREEK SLAVE,

purchased at an expense of over $5,000! Also, a large and very choice collection of magnificent OIL PAINTINGS, consisting of the best productions of celebrated American and Foreign Artists. Among which are the works of SONTAG, HERRING, READ, KENSETT, GRISWOLD, CLOUGH, FRANKENSTEIN, and other eminent American Artists, which, with the constant additions made through an agent now in Europe, will render this by far the most complete Gallery of Art in the United States.

THE LITERATURE

purchased for distributing among the members of the Association for 1854 will consist of the following Monthly Magazines, Reviews, &c., viz.: Harper's, Putnam, Blackwood, Knickerbocker, Godey's Lady's Book, and Graham's Magazine; together with the following Quarterly Reviews, reprinted in New-York, viz.: Westminster, London Quarterly, North British and Edinburgh.

The Association is open to all; any person may become a member on the payment of $3, which entitles him to a membership and any one of the above Magazines or Reviews for one year, and also to a free ticket in the annual distribution of STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. All who take five memberships, are entitled to any five of the Magazines one year, and six tickets in the distribution.

The wide-spread fame of the above periodicals renders it needless to say anything in their praise, as it is conceded that, as literary organs, they are far in advance of any others in the world. The publisher's price of each is invariably $3 a year; thus by becoming a member of this Association, it secures to all the two-fold benefit of three dollars' worth of sterling literature and a ticket in the distribution of the most magnificent collection of choice works of Art in the country.

THE GALLERY of the Association is located at Sandusky city, where SUPERB GRANITE BUILDINGS have been erected for it, and in whose spacious Saloons the whole collection of Paintings and Statuary will be exhibited. The net proceeds derived from the sale of memberships, are devoted expressly to the purchase of Works of Art for the ensuing year.

THE INCREASING INTEREST felt in the advancement of the Fine Arts, warrant the belief that this Association will, with the powerful aid of Literature, become at once universally popular, as it not only cultivates and encourages the Fine Arts, but disseminates sterling Literature throughout the land, thereby adapting itself to the present wants and taste of the American people, enabling both rich and poor to make their homes pleasant and attractive, by the aid of Sculpture, Painting, and the best reading matter which the wide range of American and Foreign Literature affords.

A few of the peculiar advantages derived by joining this Association are:

1st. All persons get the full value of their subscription at the start, in the shape of sterling Magazine Literature.

2d. They are at the same time contributing toward purchasing choice Works of Art, which are in turn to be distributed among themselves free of charge.

3d. Each member is also directly encouraging and patronizing the Arts and Artists of the country, disbursing many thousands of dollars through its agency.

THOSE WHO PURCHASE MAGAZINES at Bookstores will observe that, by joining this Association, they receive the Magazine and Free Ticket in the annual distribution, all at the same price THEY NOW PAY for the Magazine alone.

ALL PERSONS, on becoming members, can have their Magazines commence with any month they choose, and rely on their being mailed to them promptly by the first of every month, direct from the New-York and Philadelphia Publishers. Such Members furnished, if desired.

Books open to receive names at the Eastern Office, New-York, or Western Office, Sandusky.

Persons remitting funds for membership, should mark letters "Registered," and state the month with which they wish their magazines to commence, and also their Post-Office address in full, on the receipt of which, a certificate of membership, together with the magazine desired, will be forwarded to any part of the country.

Offices of the Association, at the Knickerbocker Magazine Office, No. 348 Broadway, New-York, and at No. 3 Water-st., Sandusky, Ohio. Address (at either office),

C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. & L. A.

Memberships may also be obtained of SAMUEL HUESTON, Esq., Hon. Secretary for New-York, at the Knickerbocker Office, No. 348 Broadway.

G. P. PUTNAM & CO.
NOW READY,
MISS FENIMORE COOPER'S NEW WORK,
THE RHYME AND REASON OF COUNTRY LIFE.
By the author of "Rural Hours," &c.

CONTENTS.

Introduction.	12. The Forest.
2. The Flower and the Leaf.	13. Birds.
3. The Bee.	14. The Butterfly.
4. Spring.	15. The Stream.
5. Morning.	16. The Fairies.
6. Lark and Nightingale.	17. The Calendar.
7. May.	18. The Schoolmistress.
8. The Flock.	19. Autumn.
9. The Garland.	20. The Hunt.
10. Medley.	21. Wind and Cloud.
11. The Garden.	22. Winter.
11. Summer.	23. Evening and Night.

"The boundless store
Of charms which nature to her votary yields!
The warbling woodland, the resounding shore,
The pomp of groves and garniture of fields;
All that the genial ray of morning gilds,
And all that echoes to the song of even."—BEATTIE.

Illustrated with 31 designs on wood, by C. E. Döpler, engraved by J. W. Orr. Beautifully printed, in square octavo, uniform with "Irving's Sketch Book Illustrated," $4.

Cloth extra, $3 50; gilt extra, gilt edges, $5; morocco extra, $6.

G. P. PUTNAM & CO.,
No. 10 Park-place.

From the Boston Transcript.

It is the best selected, most judiciously arranged and exquisitely illustrated work of the kind ever issued from the American press. Only a true lover of nature could have given it with such wise discrimination the choicest fields of English poetry. The extracts are beautiful and apropos, and many of them rare; the paper and type are very superior, and the wood engravings the finest specimens of the art we have seen. There is nothing of the flash order in this book. It is prepared and executed with the highest taste, and will prove the most valuable gift book of the season.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

"She has given us a delightful book, in which most readers of poetry will probably find themselves introduced to some new acquaintances, whom they will, in the end, like as well as the old. The selections are made with good taste and embrace a large variety."

THE KNICKERBOCKER GALLERY.

A Testimonial to the Editor of the KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE from its Contributors, with Forty-eight portraits engraved on Steel from original Pictures, and an elegant engraved Title Page.

This volume is now complete, and contains original articles written expressly for it by fifty-three contributors; of these forty-seven will be accompanied with portraits of the writers. The following list will indicate the literary reputation of the book. Among the contributors are: Washington Irving, William Cullen Bryant, Fitz-Greene Halleck, Nathaniel P. Willis, Rev. George W. Bethune, D.D., Hon. William H. Seward, George William Curtis, Donald G. Mitchell, Henry W. Longfellow, John G. Saxe, George Lunt, Rev. Frederick W. Shelton, Richard B. Kimball, George P. Morris, Henry J. Brent, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, J. M. Legare, William Pitt Palmer, Charles F. Briggs, Henry R. Schoolcraft, Rev. Samuel Osgood, Epes Sargent, Alfred B. Street, George H. Boker, George H. Clark, R. H. Stoddard, J. L. McConnell, Theodore S. Fay, J. Russell Lowell, Charles G. Leland, Dr. Thomas Ward, John T. Irving, P. Hamilton Myers, T. B. Thorpe, Henry T. Tuckerman, Ralph Roscoe, George D. Prentice, Samuel J. Cox, Frederick S. Cozzens, W. H. C. Hosmer, James T. Fields, R. S. Chilton, Park Benjamin, George Wood, Hon. R. T. Conrad, Bayard Taylor, Donald MacLeod, and others.

This work is published under the direction of a Committee of Mr. Clark's literary friends, as a testimonial of their regard, and also to provide from the sale thereof the means of purchasing a cottage in the vicinity of New-York, as a permanent home for the Editor and his family. Those who have enjoyed the monthly gossip which has amused and delighted thousands during the twenty years Mr. Clark has edited the Knickerbocker Magazine, will undoubtedly do what they can for the book, while many who are not so familiar with "Old Knick" will, it is hoped, be attracted by the intrinsic value and beauty of the volume.

The price, elegantly bound in cloth, full gilt, is $5; and in Turkey morocco extra, $7.

Subscriptions received at the Office of the KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE, No. 348 Broadway, Room No. 10, over Appleton's, by the publisher, J. HUESTON.

The work will be ready in a few days.

A NEW VOLUME OF POEMS.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
THE BELLS:
A COLLECTION OF CHIMES.
BY T. B. A.

One 12mo. volume. Price, 75 cents.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

We have seen an autograph letter from Professor Longfellow, in which, speaking of this volume, he says: "I feel the pulses of Poetry beating through the book; and there is a young, warm heart in it." This is high praise from high authority.

From the N. Y. Evening Mirror.

His "Chimes" have the ring of the true metal in them, and we find here and there a gem that time and labor could hardly polish or improve.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Mr. A. has borrowed his inspirations from Hood and Moore and Longfellow and Tennyson. But his imitations are so excellent, that they may almost be said to rival the originals.

ALSO, SATURDAY, NOV. 25,
THE WHITE DOVE,
AND OTHER POEMS FOR CHILDREN.
BY ELIZABETH W. TOWNSEND, of Philadelphia.

One elegant 16mo. volume, with illustrations. Price, 50 cents.

J. C. DERBY, Publisher,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—Just published, the following music from Auber's beautiful Opera, "The Syren," as performed at that favorite place of amusement Niblo's Garden, with the greatest success. Arranged by THOMAS BAKER, musical director and conductor:

"I will not deem thee faithless." Sung by Mlle. NAU with the most enthusiastic applause. 25 cents.

"Kind fortune aid me now." Sung by Mr. ALLEYNE. 25 cents.

"Beware ye maidens." Sung by Mlle. NAU. 25 cents.

"When the morning in gladness." Sung by Mr. ALLEYNE. 25 cents.

Music sent by mail post-paid.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT.—BASFORD & BROWNE, No. 433 Broadway, invite the attention of their friends and the public to their extensive stock of Piano-Fortes, Music, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Flutes, &c., wholesale and retail. Music and Piano Fortes supplied to dealers and teachers on a liberal scale. Orders for Music collected and sent to all parts of the country, postage free, on receipt of the money. FRANKLIN BASFORD, FRED. W. BROWNE, formerly of Jaques & Bro.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY ON SATURDAY, NOV. 25,
LIFE IN THE CLEARINGS vs. THE BUSH.
By Mrs. MOODIE,
Author of "Roughing It in the Bush," "Flora Lindsay," "Mark Hurdlestone," &c.

Price in paper, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents.

From the Commercial Advertiser, Montreal, Canada.

If the setting of a romance be a good excuse for the writing one, the author of the volume before us may justly lay claim to the privilege. There have been few more romantic or interesting histories of domestic adventures published than the truthful and beautifully written descriptions of Mrs. Moodie's own experience in this country which have from time to time been given to the world. She possesses the three great qualifications necessary to a successful novelist—the power to analyze character, a lively descriptive style, and the faculty of constructing a plot.

Mrs. Moodie is a sincere writer, and never attempts to impose upon her readers by any of the tricks of authorship by which a fictitious interest may be excited. You feel that she is a good woman, and resign yourself at once to the charms and witcheries of her narrative, feeling sure that she will amuse you to the end, and compensate you abundantly for the time you bestow upon her. Her male powers are very remarkable for a woman, and her numerous characters are delightfully drawn.

From the Commercial Advertiser, Buffalo, N. Y.

The book is rich in illustrative anecdotes, is spiced with a great deal of humor, for Mrs. Moodie has a keen sense of the ridiculous. The book, from the interesting nature of its contents is likely to have a wide circulation.

From the Advertiser, Detroit, Mich.

The above book will be welcomed by all who have found so much enjoyment in the vivid and chaste descriptions of the former publications of Mrs. Moodie. Those who have looked upon the scenes of "Roughing it in the Bush" as dark and gloomy, will find in "Life in the Clearings" more pleasure and cheerfulness. * * * Whatever her pen touches, is sure to give new beauty and interest.

From the Daily News, Philadelphia.

The book is full of adventure, abounding in incidents, charmingly narrated.

From the Chronicle, Belleville, Canada.

This work, from the no less happy than prolific pen of Mrs. Moodie, is perhaps more interesting than any that have preceded it, not even excepting her admirable work, "Roughing it in the Bush," to which this is a sort of companion. It abounds in brilliant descriptions of men and things which she saw in the clearings, which of course present a strong contrast to what she met in the bush. No better reading, both for amusement or instruction, can be selected than those, which may be called the gifted author's Life Histories, viz.: "Flora Lindsay," "Roughing It in the Bush," and "Life in the Clearings."

DE WITT & DAVENPORT,
Nos. 160 and 162 Nassau-st.

By special arrangement with Mrs. Moodie, D. & D. will shortly publish a new work from her, called
MATRIMONIAL SPECULATIONS.

A new work by the popular author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
PUBLISH ON TUESDAY,
HEARTSEASE;
OR, THE BROTHER'S WIFE.
By the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."

2 vols. 12mo., paper covers, $1; cloth, $1 50.

From the November No. of Fraser's Magazine.

There are, alas! but few among the hosts of novels crowding the shelves of our circulating libraries that can lay claim to the rank which

THE FIRST-RATE NOVEL

is entitled to take; but when one of them does make its appearance, how gladly is it welcomed—not only to our drawing-rooms, but to our closets—not to be read one moment and then to be cast aside, and forgotten the next, like any casual acquaintance—but to be trusted as

A WISE AND VALUED FRIEND,

with whom we may often take sweet counsel, or revive dear memories. Amongst such books as that we do not hesitate to place the "Heir of Redclyffe," which has already secured itself an abiding resting place in many an English home, and also the volume which will form the subject of our present article. As it was

NO COMMON MIND

which portrayed the "Heir of Redclyffe," so it was

NO COMMON HEART

which has now given us, in the heroine of "Heartsease," one of the

LOVELIEST, SWEETEST, AND MOST ATTRACTIVE CREATURES

that ever sprang to life at the poet's bidding. We use the poet advisedly, for only a woman with a poet's soul could have conceived a character at once so true to nature as

VIOLET MARTINDALE.

From the Cincinnati Christian Herald.

THERE IS SOME BOLDNESS IN THE VERY IDEA of making a ragged New-York newsboy the hero of a book, and there is not a little genius displayed in carrying out the idea. Bob, the newsboy, is an original, and indeed a noble character. He is

A JEWEL FOUND SHINING AMID THE RUBBISH

and rottenness of the great City; we become deeply interested in him in the very first chapter, and

CONTINUE TO ADMIRE AND LOVE HIM

to the end. We are tempted to class him with such creations of genius as

PROFESSOR WILSON'S "HOLY CHILD," and MRS. STOWE'S "EVA."

The story itself is well conceived, and its various incidents developed with considerable skill. The descriptions of New-York life in its different strata—of its wealth and its poverty, its gilded and its naked depravity—are graphic. Some of the scenes are

FULL OF NATIVE PATHOS,

and the book as a whole is calculated to

QUICKEN OUR SYMPATHIES FOR THE POOR,

and to promote the efforts that are now being made to provide homes for the homeless. It shows also that

ANY YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS ENERGY AND INTEGRITY,

can rise in this country from the lowest depths of ignorance and want to

INTELLIGENCE, AFFLUENCE AND HONOR.

The NEWSBOY is elegantly got up, with illustrations, and makes a large 12mo. of 536 pages. Price $1 25.

J. C. DERBY, Publisher,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

And for sale by Booksellers and News Agents everywhere.

Single copies sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price.

BLANCHARD'S SERIES OF ARITHMETICS.

The subscribers have recently published the following Series of Arithmetics, by

PROF. O. BLANCHARD, A. M.,

formerly Professor of Mathematics in Oneida Conference Seminary, and Fairfield Academy.

I. FIRST LESSONS IN MENTAL AND WRITTEN ARITHMETIC. 12mo. 180 pp. Price 12 cents.

II. THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC. 12mo. 283 pp. Price 38 cents.

III. HIGH SCHOOL ARITHMETIC.—Being the same work as the Theoretical and Practical Arithmetic, with a Supplement, containing Demonstrations of the Higher Principles and Properties of Numbers, Mensuration, Philosophical and Chronological Problems. 12mo. sheep, 360 pp. Price 62 cents.

IV. KEY TO BLANCHARD'S ARITHMETIC. 12mo., half bound, 80 pp. Price 38 cts.

These books, although but recently published, have already been introduced into many of the leading Schools of this and other States.

Single copies of any of the above will be sent by mail, prepaid, to Teachers, School Superintendents, or Trustees of Schools, for examination, on receipt of one half the retail price in postage stamps, and liberal arrangements will be made for their introduction into Schools.

For sale in New-York by LEAVITT & ALLEN; IVISON & PHINNEY; FARMER, BRACE & CO.; D. BURGESS & CO., and booksellers generally.

CRANDALL & MOSELEY.

CAZENOVIA, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1854.

FURS.

FURS.
LADIES' FUR STORE.
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FURS.
J. H. HARLEY

Has opened for the season a splendid assortment of

FURS,

Consisting of Russian, H. B. and American Sable, Chinchilla, Stone Marten, Mink, Imperial Ermine, &c., manufactured into Capes, Victorines, Cardinals, Muffs, Cuffs, &c., besides every variety suitable for

LADIES' WEAR.

Also, a fine assortment of Trimming Furs, Sleigh, and Lap Robes, Fur Gloves.

Every article is made in the best style and warranted.

Furs refinished in the best manner.

J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., New-York.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

The subscriber invites public attention to his present unrivaled assortment of Russian and Hudson Bay sables, stone marten, mink, chinchilla, ermine, lynx, genet, squirrel, fox, mountain marten, and fitch, all manufactured expressly for first-class City retail trade, and at extremely moderate prices. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

LADIES' FUR WAREHOUSE.
F. LANDRY, No. 483 BROADWAY,

Between Amity and 4th sts., has now for inspection an elegant stock of Furs, not to be surpassed either for beauty or quality. Orders strictly fulfilled. All articles warranted. Prices moderate, to suit all classes.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. TOTH, 97 Fulton-st., calls the attention of the Wholesale and Retail trade to his select stock of FURS, selling at reduced prices.

HOTELS.

DELANCY HOUSE, No. 789 BROADWAY, corner of Waverley-place, New-York.—This spacious and elegant mansion has been fitted up as a FAMILY HOTEL, conducted on the European plan, and challenges comparison with any establishment in the City. The location is unsurpassed, the rooms large and pleasant, fronting Broadway or Waverley-place, opposite New-York Hotel, neatly and tastily furnished, arranged more with a view to comfort than to the elegance that characterizes our fashionable hotels, at the same time will please the most fastidious, and need but be seen to ensure an extensive patronage.

Parties can now make a selection of rooms, furnished to their taste, in suites or single; very desirable for families or gentlemen who wish to study economy, as well as to enjoy the retirement of an elegant home.

The traveling community will find this establishment all that is described—quiet, genteel, and emphatically a FIRST CLASS HOUSE. A Restaurant attached, under the supervision of experienced Restaurateurs, with private Dining and Supper-rooms, where every attention will be received by the guests of the house. The Proprietor invites his friends and the public to call, with full assurance that it will elicit the commendation of all who patronize this Model House. ROSWELL GREEN, Proprietor.

TO TRAVELERS.—DRAPER'S HOTEL, Sackville-st., Piccadilly, London, England. Families and gentlemen visiting England will find at the above establishment elegant apartments, combined with moderate charges, and their comforts studied by the Proprietor, Mr. DRAPER. This Hotel is situated in the best part of London, being near all public amusements, opera, theatres, &c., &c. A good coffee room for gentlemen, and servants charged in the bill. American papers taken in.

VARNISHING AND POLISHING.—NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND FURNISHERS.—All kinds of household furniture, mahogany doors, handrails, &c., &c., cleaned and repolished at the shortest notice so as to look as good as new, by R. MARTIN, No. 117 Prince-st., up stairs. Don't forget the number, 117 Prince-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—For all persons going to Europe, furnished to travelers, issued by Z. B. BONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 14 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

Respectfully invites the attention of ladies to his importations and manufactures for the present season, comprising an assortment of

TEN THOUSAND CLOAKS,

at the following extraordinary prices:

Two thousand superb cloth silk lined Cloaks at	$10
Fifteen hundred superb cloth silk lined Cloaks, at	$15
Eight hundred superb cloth silk lined Cloaks, at	$20
One thousand very rich cloth silk lined Cloaks, at	$25
Twelve hundred superb Lyons velvet Cloaks, at	$30
One thousand superb Lyons velvet Cloaks, at	$40
Five hundred superb Lyons velvet Cloaks, at	$50
Four hundred magnificent Lyons velvet Cloaks, at	$60
Five hundred splendid satin Cloaks, at	$15
Three hundred extra superfine satin Cloaks, at	$20
Three hundred superlative satin Cloaks, at	$25
And an endless profusion of cloth Talmas, at	$5 and $6

The subscriber deems further comment unnecessary. Suffice it to say, the high character of the goods emanating from his establishment is already well known, and he would merely add in conclusion, that the above will be found on inspection to be the richest, best, and cheapest Cloaks ever seen in America. GEORGE BULPIN,

Paris Mantilla Emporium, No. 361 Broadway.

DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION,
AT GEORGE KEYES, No. 363 8th-av.

Blankets, $2 50, $3, $4 and $5 per pair.
Welsh Flannels, 2s. 6d., 3s. and 4s. per yard.
Domestic do., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. and 2s. 6d., very cheap.
Red, Plain and Twilled, all Wool Flannels, from 2s. and up.
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets and Vestings, a bargain.
Ladies' Cloths, all shades, less than imported prices.
Yard wide Silk Velvets, all colors, $4 50 per yard.
Brocha Long Shawls all colors as low as $10, worth $20.
Heavy Wool Long and Square Shawls at auction prices.
Handsome Paramattas, all colors, 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., and up.
Fine French Merinos, 4s., 5s. and 6s.—last year, 8s., 9s. and 10s.
Delaines 1s. per yard, a great bargain.
Linens and Domestic Goods of all kinds clearing out at double of bargains.

Also, at No. 367 8th-av., the whole of the bankrupt stock of Wallace & Scholar, bought of Rufus Bunce, one of their creditors, which must be sold this week, as the store is let for another purpose.

GEORGE KEYES, No. 363 8th-av.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF DRY GOODS,
At the Commercial House, No. 167 Spring-st.
J. H. LIPSETT, PROPRIETOR.

Will exhibit on MONDAY an immense stock of all-wool plaids, new goods, at 2s.; English merino, 3-4 wide, 2s. 6d.; black alpacas, high lustre, 1s.; Lucia's French merinos, 4s.; Henegain's best brocha long shawls, $15; ladies' cloths, all colors, best quality, 10s.; Lyon's best black silk velvet, yard wide, $7; English blankets and flannels, very cheap; black silk, all boiled, 4s. 6d.; delaines and cashmeres, elegant goods, 1s.; very fine pyramatton, all colors, 1s.; Marimac prints, 6d.; York Mills muslin, 1s.; shirting and sheeting muslin, 6d.; English mourning goods, &c., &c. Also, an entire stock of those goods, brocha and wool shawls, Irish linen, table damask, and family housekeeping goods of every description, at astonishing low prices, at the

COMMERCIAL HOUSE, No. 167 Spring-st.

HOSIERY.

1,200 Dozen of Women's Extra Heavy
ENGLISH COTTON STOCKINGS,
Suitable for Winter wear, at 25 cents per pair.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway.

IMPORTED VELVET CARPETS.

Commencing at 10 Shillings per yard.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS do. at 8s. per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway.

MRS. VAN HOUTEN.
GENTLEMEN'S LINEN,
No. 52 Nassau-st., New-York.

Premiums have been awarded by the Crystal Palace and American Institute.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.

REAL WHITNEY and BATH BLANKETS at reduced prices. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway.

NOTICE.—DAMAGE BY SMOKE.—Sale to commence THIS DAY. In consequence of the recent fire in the Lace Embroidery and Paris Kid Glove Store of JOHN MADDEN, No. 323 Broadway, he will sell each day from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M., at an immense sacrifice for the purpose of closing out the entire stock of costly goods, amounting to $30,000, recently purchased, and which have been partially injured, consisting of Laces, Honiton, Valenciennes, Embroideries, Muslin, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

LADIES' CLOTHS—BLACK SILK VELVETS AND BLACK AND COLORED SATINS FOR CLOAKS.—Fancy silks, plaid cashmeres, mouslin de laines, black, white, and colored French merinoes, fancy cashmeres, rich plush velvets, linens and linen goods, flannels and blankets. We offer to dealers a full assortment of the above goods at greatly reduced prices.

TRACY, IRWIN & CO., Nos. 333 and 335 Broadway.

NO. 287 BROADWAY.—BRIDAL WREATHS.—BRIDAL WREATHS.—The garniture consisting of coiffure bouquets pour le corsage et pour la Robe, is a magnificent production. To surround toilettes with flowers of artistic merit is a trust of importance adapted to all ages to represent and distribute among their friends.

JAS. TUCKER, No. 287 Broadway, near Walker-st.

IMPORTED WOVE CORSETS.—Mrs. GAYNOR has just opened from the Custom-House another importation of her elegant fitting French Wove Corsets. She will open on Thursday, 23d inst., two cases of Embroideries. No. 65 3d-av., near 10th-st.

WET BLACK SILKS, rich lustre, cashmeres, French broadcloths, linens, table-cloths, alpacas, lace curtains, ginghams, black velvets, blankets, plaids, &c. For sale by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 52 & 54 Catharine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE.—There are exhibiting between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at No. 11 (room No. 25) Wall st., New-York City, The First Premium Sheet-Metal Bending and Tubing Machine (patented March 28, 1854, to Wm. Weaver, of Pennsylvania, N. Y.) for forming up Fanell Cases, Inside Pipes, Chain Pumps, Boiler Tubes, Stove and Smoking Pipe, Conductors, &c., (any size) grooved, lapped and butt joints. These machines are capable of saving 200 to 1,000 per cent. per day. All interested are solicited to call. Town, cities, counties and State Rights for sale. Communications, post-paid, replied to.

WILLIAM WEBSTER, } Sole Proprietors.
CHARLES MILLER,

LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—At a great bargain; six years' lease and the furniture of the Waverley House, situated in the pleasant City of Detroit, Michigan. The house is situated on the corner of 3d-city-st. and Jefferson-av., (the principal streets of the city.) The house is doing a good business, and is situated near the depôt of the Michigan Central and the Great Western Railroad and the Steamboat Landing. Inquire of WHITING & LOFF, Proprietors.

TO PHYSICIANS OR DRUGGISTS.—For sale, a small drug store, with office to let, near New-York. An excellent opportunity for a young physician with a few hundred dollars at command. Address Dr. JOHNSON, Times Office.

BUSINESS WANTED.—A man of good business education, wishes to find a situation in a mercantile establishment, where a competent man is required. Address E. F. W., Broadway Post Office.

SOAP WORKS FOR SALE.—At No. 61 Bethune-st., on the 23d inst., at public auction, to indefinitely postponed.

BOOKSTORE FOR SALE.—The well known book and news depôt No. 65 Houston st., N. Y.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures

Every kind of Humor,

From the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed except in two cases, (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure ALL kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day of it.

No change of diet ever necessary; eat the best you can get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table-spoonful per day; children over years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

Wholesale Agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable druggists.

NO PREPARATION ever yet invented can equal GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP for curing tan, pimples, freckles, tetter, ringworm, chaps, chafes, and all skin deformities. Beware of imitations containing mineral ingredients, which will prove ruinous to the complexion, and by their violent action, endanger health. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lily White, Hair Dye and Restorative, at the old depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway. Callender, No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

YOU SAY YOUR WHISKERS WON'T GROW.—Well, then, why don't you buy a bottle of my ONGUENT, which will force your beard, mustaches, and hair to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin; $1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 197 Nassau-st.; RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, [illegible]; Callender, No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 6, 15, 50, 53, 54, 69, 72 to 79.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Same as before.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Nos. [illegible]

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 21.

Before Hon. Judges Nelson and Betts.

THE SLAVE TRADE—MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL IN THE CASE OF CAPT. SMITH.

The motion for a new trial in the case of JAMES SMITH, Captain of the brig *Julia Moulton*, convicted of being engaged in the Slave Trade, was this morning brought up for argument.

Mr. O'CONOR argued in behalf of the prisoner, first reading the two affidavits which follow:

City and County of New-York, ss: CHARLES O'CONOR, of said City being sworn, says that he conducted, as counsel for the defendant, all the proceedings on the trial of this cause on behalf of said defendant.

[illegible]

(Sworn to.) CHARLES O'CONOR.

[illegible]

(Sworn to.) JAMES SMITH.

[illegible]

THE PANAMA RAILROAD.

George E. Sellers vs. The Panama Railroad Co.—[illegible]

...275 feet, and curves of 300 feet radius, he was to have 100 shares or $10,000 of the capital stock of the Company. Under this agreement the plaintiff went on, oversaw the building of the locomotives, [illegible] and received his salary. But the Company afterwards determined to build a road having no higher grades than 80 feet, and consequently did not use the plaintiff's machines, and they say that they did not agree that they would use them, or to give him the $10,000 of the stock unless they did use them. The stock was proved to be worth 77 or 87 per cent.

The Jury brought in a verdict this morning in favor of the plaintiff for $8,632 33, including interest.

For plaintiff, Mr. Cutting and Mr. Betts; for defendants, Mr. Lord and Mr. Porter.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nov. 21.

The case of *Kierstead vs. Trinity Church*, is still before the Court, and for aught we see likely to remain so. Mr. Sullivan continues to-day his argument for the plaintiff.

CIRCUIT—Nov. 21. Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

The counsel in this case are to-day engaged in summing up, and the case will probably go to the Jury to-night. The charge of the Judge, should this be the case, will probably be in the paper of Thursday.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 21.

ORDERS.

Bennett vs. Rowland.—Order for distribution of the funds in the Life Insurance and Trust Company.

Fry vs. Bennett.—Motion for new trial denied.

Dale vs. Gilbert.—Motion to strike out certain parts of complaint granted, with $5 costs.

Curt vs. [illegible]—Order of opening default of plaintiff.

Berry vs. Chapman.—Defendant to have leave to put in supplemental answer.

Troy Iron and Nail Factory vs. Gilbert.—Order of discontinuance.

Paton vs. Lent.—Order to amend summons and complaint.

Bank of Geneva vs. Gilbert.—Order of discontinuance.

Maciey vs. McLelland.—Order granting injunction on execution of bond in $3,000.

TRIAL TERM.—Nov. 21. Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Wilbur vs. Swan.—This is an action to recover certain printed cloths or the value thereof, estimated at $3,000. It is alleged that the plaintiff entrusted the goods to one Roberts to print, and that he was not authorized to part with them in any way.

That the defendant has sold the goods or still has them in his possession, but refuses to give any information or pay over any sums received thereon.

The defendant denies that he has received any goods from the plaintiff, and alleges that he has no information that the plaintiff is the owner of these goods. That they have had dealings with Roberts and have received goods from him, but have advanced on them, and that there is now only two or three hundred dollars worth on hand, and demur to the complaint for a defect of parties, Roberts not being joined. For plaintiff—Mr. Marsh. For defendant—Messrs. Swan & Irving.

Cattie vs. Bradshaw.—The Jury in this case brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $607 11.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Pilling vs. Griffin.—This is an action to recover $750 on an agreement between the parties to assign a claim of $1,000 for rafting logs and piles to the City, which he had against Dayton, Russell, Ruggles and Wing. The claim was assigned for the above amount. The case was tried in the United States Courts, and the libel dismissed. By the assignment the plaintiff agreed to furnish the necessary proof to establish the claim. After the trial in Admiralty Mr. Pilling drew upon Mr. Griffin and Mr. Cutting, as was agreed upon, but the drafts were not honored.

The defendant sets up that after the assignment of the action he brought an action in the Supreme Court, and that this action has not been concluded, but remains pending. That in the action in Admiralty the plaintiff did not furnish the necessary and proper proof for establishing the claim, and that he has been put to cost in various ways, which was contrary to the agreement. The plaintiff, replying, says that the cause in Admiralty failed for want of jurisdiction, and denies that the defendant failed in the suits from want of evidence. For plaintiff, Mr. McDermott; for defendant, Messrs. Brown, Hall & Vanderpool.

A. M. C. Smith vs. The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.—The Jury, in this case, of which we gave the particulars in yesterday's paper, brought in this morning a sealed verdict of $748 07 and costs for the plaintiff.

Anderson vs. Peck.—The Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff in this case, the particulars of which we gave yesterday, of $250.

Before Hon. Chief Justice Oakley.

Voorhies vs. Anthon.—This is an action to recover on a contract for the building of some dwelling houses in the rear of Nos. 112, 114 and 116, in East Twenty-first-street. [illegible]

IMPORTANT DECISION UPON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

Joseph McArdle vs. The Mechanics' Banking Association, William E. Wheaton & Erastus Wheaton.—In this case, Judge Hoffman delivered the following opinion:

On the 18th March, 1853, William E. Wheaton made his promissory note in favor of Erastus Wheaton for $712, at three months from date. The note was duly endorsed, and was discounted by the Mechanics' Banking Association. It was protested for non-payment, and an action for the recovery was commenced against maker and endorser.

[illegible]

The maker of the note, William E. Wheaton, avers that the plaintiff does not own the note, but that the same is lawfully owned and possessed by the defendant Erastus Wheaton, the endorser, and that the plaintiff paid the amount on his behalf. He sets out that E. Wheaton is largely indebted to him and claims to set off such demands.

The defendant, Erastus Wheaton, makes no defence.

Mr. Taylor proves that the note was delivered to him by the plaintiff [illegible] It is now produced on the trial. [illegible]

The plaintiff did not take an assignment of the note from the Bank, but contented himself with a delivery to him, and this I apprehend was enough.

The subsequent judgment could not affect the right of the plaintiff, derived in fact from the Bank.

[illegible]

Upon that being done satisfaction to be entered in this as well as in the suit of the Bank.

For plaintiff, D. R. Taylor; for defendants, [illegible]

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

THE MUSICAL SOIREES AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Noe vs. The Crystal Palace Association.—This was an action against the defendants for work and labor done, as also for materials supplied, in order to construct a new and popular platform, which it was hoped would turn the tide of fortune to the flood in the affairs of the Association by the exhibition of the musical artiste of Jullien, the celebrated composer and professor of music. [illegible]

[illegible]

...was not [illegible]. It was, however, proved by the father and mother of the victim that the boy was injured very severely by one of the Eighth-avenue cars, on the [illegible] of April, 1853, that the plaintiff came and attended to the sufferings of the boy, and that the defendants called in a few days and said that the doctor must do all he could, but, that they, the defendants, did not think that the driver of the car was in fault, as the boy had a heavy basket of clothes with him at the time. The defendants said they came to give a little help to the boy, and afterwards said they would see the plaintiff paid. The Court, under this evidence, found for the plaintiff, making the Railroad Directors in $300, being the extent of the powers of the Court.

Before Hon. Judge McCarthy.

DAMAGES.

Jasper F. Cropsey vs. Cornelius Murphy.—This was an action to recover damages for an alleged nuisance arising from the obnoxious vapors which were attributable to the business of the defendant. It appeared that the plaintiff owned nine tenements in contiguity with the defendant's melting factory, in Tenth-avenue, and that the tenants not being able to stand the smells which they inhaled every day when they got up in the morning, they had left the premises, to the great loss of the owner, who claimed to recover $20 for February, and $19 for March, and $6 for April, May $20, June $20 50, July $21 45, August $30 50, September $47 50, October $37 50, November $47. Total $287 50.

The plaintiff's agent proved that the tenants left the premises after the establishment of the defendant's factory in the neighborhood, which was in the early part of the year. Alderman Drake and other witnesses proved that the premises were a nuisance.

On the part of the defence, it was set up that this factory was not more of a nuisance than others in that neighborhood, and that no complaint would have been made of the aromatic effluvia sent forth by the operations of the defendant but for the cholera panic of the present year.

The Court held that the evidence was sufficient to show that the establishment of the defendant was both a public and a private nuisance; that it might be subject to indictment by the authorities of the City, and that the defendant was also liable to respond in damages to the parties injured. Judgment must be given for the plaintiff in $250 and the costs.

MARKET REPORTS.

Retail Market Prices.

FRESH MEATS—Are in good supply this week in our markets. Fresh Pork is arriving daily in large quantities, but no change has taken place in the retail prices of either Beef or Pork. Beef sells from 7c. to 9c., and Beef Steaks from 12c. to 16c ℔ lb. Roasting pieces of Beef 12c.@15c. each. Pork is 10c. ℔ lb. Veal 10c.@12½c., Veal Cutlets 18c. ℔ lb.

SALT MEATS, &c.—Have not varied from the prices of last week, Corned Beef 10c.@12c.; Beef Tongues, 14c.; Smoked Hams, 12½c.@13c.; Smoked Shoulders, 9c.; Jowls, 9c.; Sausages 10c. ℔ lb. Bologna Sausages sell at 21½c. ℔ lb. Lard (City made) is 13c. ℔ lb.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Has somewhat increased in supply. Best Orange County Butter is 31c. ℔ lb., and other kinds sell from 18c.@26c. ℔ lb. The prices for Cheese are, for common 10c.@12½c., English Cheese 21c., and Sapsago Cheese 25c. ℔ lb.

EGGS—Are scarce and higher. The price is now 31¼c. ℔ dozen.

POULTRY AND GAME—Have advanced slightly. The supply of Wild Ducks is very large, and the demand is quite brisk. The prices are: Geese, 9c.@12c.; Turkeys, 10c.@14c. ℔ lb.; Spring Chickens, 50c.@$1 50; Tame Ducks 62c.@$1; Black Ducks, 75c.; Red-Neck Ducks, $1; Wild Broad-Bill Ducks, 50c.@62½c.; and Canvas-Back Ducks, $1 50@$3 ℔ pair. Fowls are $1 75; Wild Pigeons, $2 75@$3; and Partridges, $1 12½ ℔ pair. English Snipe sell at $2; Quails, $3; and Robins, 75c. ℔ dozen. Venison is from 12½c.@16c. ℔ lb.

VEGETABLES—Are plenty and some kinds are dearer. Mercer Potatoes have advanced 2 cents on the half-peck since last week. Turnips, (White,) 12½c.; Water Cresses 12½c.; Potatoes 30c. and Sweet Potatoes 18c. ℔ half peck; new Cabbage sells from 3c. to 18c.; Salad 3c., and Lettuce 3c. ℔ head; Lima Shelled Beans 37c. ℔ quart; Radishes 3c.@5c. ℔ bunch.

FRUITS—Of different kinds are becoming scarce. The supply of Apples is comparatively small, but no material change in price has taken place; Quinces are now entirely out of season; Spitzenburg Apples 25c.; Greening Apples 18c., and Fall Pippin Apples 25c. ℔ half peck; Citrons 6c.@8c. each; Cranberries 15c. ℔ quart.

FRESH FISH—Is not very plenty, and some kinds have increased in price since our last report. Striped Bass sells at 15c., an advance of 2 cents. Other kinds range from 4c. to 12½c. ℔ lb. Eels, 8c.@12½c. ℔ lb.; Tautog, 12c. ℔ lb.; Crabs, 18c.@25c. ℔ lb.

SALT FISH—Rarely if ever varies in prices. The different kinds sell from 4c. to 12½c. ℔ lb.

SHELL FISH—Is again in good demand, at unchanged prices. Oysters, 62½c.@$2, and Clams, 37½c.@$1 ℔ hundred.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

TUESDAY, Nov. 21—6 P. M.

ASHES—There have been but few transactions in this line to-day,—the demand previously mentioned being still in operation, to check transactions at $6 31¼ for Pearls, and $6 87½ for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—The sales made [illegible] include 1,700 lbs. American Yellow at 28c.@30c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Are in [illegible] brisk demand at full rates, viz.: at 16½c.@18½c., for Mould Tallow; 28c.@30c. for Adamantine; 38c. for plain Sperm, and 48c. for patent do. ℔ lb.

COAL—Remains rather quiet, but firm at the recent decline. Liverpool Orrel is not worth over $9 50@$10; coarse Newcastle, $7 50@$8; and Nova Scotia, $7 50 ℔ chaldron. Anthracite is obtainable at $7@$7 50 ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered from vessel and yard.

COFFEE—Presents no new feature. The day's sales embrace 100 bags Java at 13½c., [illegible] at 9½c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is offered with greater freedom, and is decreasing in value. 2,000 bales changed hands at prices rather below our former quotations, which we republish: NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fair	10	10½	10½	11

FEATHERS—Sales have been made of 3,000 lbs. prime Live Geese on terms not disclosed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are moderately active and steady in price. The receipts are to a fair extent, but the stock is not large, while the requirements of buyers, both for home use and export, are increasing, though not very rapidly. The day's sales reach 7,200 bbls., within our range:

Superfine, No. 2	$7 50 @ $8 00
Inferior State	[illegible]
Ordinary State	[illegible]
Straight State	[illegible]
Favorite State	[illegible]
Mixed Western	[illegible]
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]
Common to good Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]

There were 800 bbls. superfine Canadian, in bond, taken at [illegible] ℔ bbl. Southern is plentier and cheaper, but not brisker. [illegible] Rye Flour and Corn Meal are essentially the same.

FRUIT—There were sold, to-day, 400 boxes Layer Raisins, at [illegible]; and 500 boxes Bunch do. at $2 75.

GRAIN—Wheat is in better supply and demand, at tolerably firm rates. The day's movements consist of 9,500 bushels Common to Prime Southern White, principally at [illegible]; and [illegible] Inferior to Handsome Southern Red, at [illegible] ℔ bushel. Rye is steadily improving; [illegible] bushels Northern were disposed of to-day, at [illegible] ℔ bushel. Barley remains about the same. [illegible] Oats are in better request, [illegible] ℔ bushel. Corn continues in good demand, at former quotations—[illegible] and 94c.@95c. for Old Round Yellow ℔ bushel.

HAY—There were 1,900 bales River sold to-day at 62½c.@70c. for shipment, and 80c.@90c. for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—We heard that 27 bales new found buyers to-day at 33c.@38c. ℔ lb.

IRON—We have only to report sales of 150 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, at $35@$36, usual credit, ℔ ton.—the market being generally quiet, though otherwise unchanged.

LATHS—The transactions continue on a very small scale, owing to the scarcity of Eastern, which are somewhat nominal, at $2 25 ℔ thousand.

LEAD—The reduced supply and enhanced claims of owners check operations.

LIME—Rockland is still quoted at 85c. for Common, and $1 12½ for Lump, ℔ bbl., with a moderate inquiry.

MOLASSES—A better demand exists at full rates. The day's sales add up 500 bbls. old crop New-Orleans, part at 22c.; and 300 hhds. Cuba, at 24c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine is quiet but steady, at yesterday's prices. Sales were made to-day of 300 bbls. Crude Turpentine, from Charleston, at $4 50 ℔ 280 lbs., a small lot of Tar, at $3; and 200 bbls. common Rosin, at $2 ℔ bbl. of 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—Nothing really new can be noticed in Whale, Sperm or Olive. Linseed is selling slowly, at 73c. for large, and 81c.@83c. for small lots, ℔ gallon. Winter Lard Oil is rarer and more inquired for, at 85c.@90c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is still tending upwards. [illegible] Butter and Cheese are unchanged.

RICE—[illegible] according to quality, ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is dull and drooping. Small lots are selling at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. American Rough Flax is scarce and wanted, at $1 72½@$1 75 ℔ bushel. Timothy is inanimate at former quotations.

SUGARS—Are quiet and languid. The day's sales have been confined to 300 hhds. Cuba, at private bargain, and 30 hhds. New-Orleans at 5½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—There were 30,000 lbs. Western sold at 12c. cash, ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Is rather quiet, but firm. The arrivals of Spanish are heavy. The past three days' sales consist of 80 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.@9c.; 165 cases Ohio, &c., Seed Leaf, at 10c.@12½c.; 180 bales Havana at 20c.@35c., and 161 Cuba (part in bond) at 18c.@20c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—This day's sales embrace 650 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 46c.@46½c., cash, and 46½c.@47c., time, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 30,000 bushels Corn, at 4½d.@5d., in bulk and bags; and 300 bales Cotton, at 3s. 9d. ℔ bale. For London, some Oil Cake was taken at 17s. 6d. For other Ports, we heard of nothing particularly new.

SALES OF STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.—[illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
DEITZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers)....134 William-st.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.
AUGUST WEITER (Importer)....19 Broad-st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.
S. SHAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers)....60 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.
KOHLSAAT BRO'S. (Importers and Jobbers) 48 John-st.
CHAS. FRICKERT....37 Dey-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO. Imp. & Manf. 99 Warren-st.
C. B. HATCH & CO., (Imp's and Man's)....97 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.
HANFORD & BRO....30 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

French and German Fancy Baskets.
G. ZINN & CO., No. 32 Maiden-lane, Importers of French and German Fancy Traveling Baskets and Manufacturers of Chairs and Colored Willow Furniture and Jenny Lind Workstands, &c.

Architects.
F. DIAPER....49 Wall-st.
JOHN W. RITCH....315 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Gold Leaf and Gold Foil.
J. L. WAUGH....No. 113 Franklin-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjustor and Insurance Broker.
WALTER R. JONES, Jr....50 Wall-st.

Architects.
H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener)....251 Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.
UNION INDIA RUBBER CO., Manufactory 41 John-st.

American Soap Company.
Manufacturers Superior Family Soaps. 254 Washington-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO....119 Nassau-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
INGERSOLL'S....239 South-st.
From 200 to 300 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.
The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. G. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye. 330 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.
D. M. PARNUM....3 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.
GEO. C. SMALLEY....63 Wall-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.
A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) 51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.
J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 601 Broadway. Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, &c.

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlap's Vegetable.
C. G. EVERETT, (sole Proprietor,) [illegible]

Carpetings.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY....379 Broadway.

Druggists.
KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) 69 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.
J. GURNEY....349 Broadway.
The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.
ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer)....192 Pearl-st.

Dyeing Establishment.
BARRETT'S, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, 3 John-st., New-York.

Engravers, (Wood.)
J. W. ORR, (the best work done here)....75 Nassau-st.
W. HOWLAND....[illegible] Broadway, above Astor House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.
MILLER, COATES & YOULE (Importers). 279 Pearl-st.

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.
EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign). 16 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)
J. H. GIMBREDE, 588 Broadway and 3 Metropolitan Hotel.
HICKS & AFFLICK....[illegible] Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD....120 Water-st.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
N. F. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail) 78 Beekman-st.

French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers)....34 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.
J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Imp's and Man's)....50 Fulton-st.

Furs.
C. G. GUNTHER & SONS, (Importers and Shippers,) No. 46 Maiden-lane.

Grate and Fender Makers.
W. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 251 Broadway, one door above 12th-st.

Grindstones.
J. S. WHITNEY & CO....4 South, and 58 Washington-st.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.
NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co., 30 Maiden-lane.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer,) 33 & 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.
BANKS, GOULD & CO....144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON. [illegible] Broadway, and [illegible] Nassau-st.
Insulated Lightning Rods.
LYON Manufacturing Co., Insulate Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships, (Otis' Patent)....345 Broadway.

Mahogany and Rosewood.
HOUGHTON & BRO. (all Fancy Woods)....89 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.
F. ZOGBAUM BRO. (Importers)....37 Maiden-lane.
CARGILL & CO. (Imp'rs and Manuf.)....37 Maiden-lane.
BRUNO & WEISSENBORN & CO., Importer and Manufacturer, 2 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks, and Fishing Tackle.
THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf.)....34 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY....75 Fulton-st., 50 feet below Gold.

Paints, Oils, &c.
RAYNOLDS & DEVOE....106 Water-st.

Window and Plate Glass. (French and English.)
J. HOPKINS & BRO'S (Importers)....61 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouses.
C. W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers)....11 Cliff-st.
DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARROW....[illegible] William-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.
GEO. HODGETTS....[illegible] William-st.

Sail Duck, Dundee Linens, &c.
CAMERON & BURT (Importers)....16 Broad-st.
WM. BRAND & CO. (Importers)....[illegible] Pine-st.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.
S. M. GROSE, [illegible] Broadway.

Sewing Machines.
AM. MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO. 387 Broadway.

Ship Bread and Crackers.
[illegible]

Toys and Fancy Goods.
[illegible]

Additions to the above list should be handed to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 9th-st., has now several vacancies in each of the two departments, the complement being twenty. The thorough, systematic and elegant training afforded is peculiar, and believed to be unequaled in this country.

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF WRITING AND ACCOUNTS—FOSTER, DIXON & CO., accountants, commercial teachers and decorative penmen, No. 1 Appleton's building, No. 346 Broadway, N. Y.—Book-keeping, B. F. Foster; penmanship, Hiram Dixon; card writing, &c., Ira B. Person; arithmetic and stenography, H. Dixon, Jr.

SHORT HAND.—A gentleman of good education, well versed in the principles of this beautiful and useful art, and experienced as a practical reporter, will instruct ladies and gentlemen on moderate terms at their own residences, if desirable. He would also act as Amanuensis or private secretary. Address PHONOGRAPHY, Daily Times Office.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. [illegible] Broadway (west side, second door above 17th-st.)—The Classical, English and Junior Departments of my school will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Further particulars may be obtained at St. Mark's Rectory, No. 146 2d-av., or from circulars at the principal bookstores. GEORGE C. ANTHON.

THE WRITING AND BOOK KEEPING ACADEMY OF NEW-YORK IS BROWN & FOND'S, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Howard. D. F. BROWN, teacher of Penmanship, took the highest prize awarded for Penmanship at the World's Fair. H. F. FOND, Consulting Accountant, is a superior teacher of Book-keeping.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. [illegible] 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 136 Macdougal-st.) CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

PIANO-FORTE.—A young lady would attend a few more pupils on the above, at their residence or her own. Apply at No. 42 Hester-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirees as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANOS, T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—JAMES PIRSSON respectfully informs the public that he has removed his Piano Wareroom to No. 88 Walker-st. 3 doors west of Broadway, where he will always keep on hand a superior assortment of new and second hand Piano-fortes. Mr. P. deems the reputation of his Pianos too well established for the last eighteen years to render any comment on their quality necessary, and respectfully invites the public to call and examine for themselves. Second hand Pianos bought and sold, and taken in exchange.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st. (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS—Is respectfully called to our justly celebrated CELESTIAL PIANOS, which excel all others for power, sweetness and purity of tone. Manufactured only by us. Pianos to let, with privilege of purchasing. ELY & MUNGER, No. 381 Broadway. N. B.—The triple-stringed Celestial Piano is now ready for exhibition.

A VERY SUPERIOR $350 ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, 7 octaves, is offered for $250, including stool and cover; splendid tone; made to order ten weeks since, by celebrated makers; is perfect, and fully guaranteed; finished back; with all modern improvements, &c. The owner is going to Cuba. It can be seen for three days, at No. 169 Chambers-st., from 9 o'clock until 3 P. M.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS.—Unrivaled in depth, brilliancy, power and purity of tone. Best in the market. Fully warranted. GEO. F. BRISTOW, MORSE & CO., No. 423 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, No. 343 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with the Eolian and all the best improvements, fully warranted. Pianos tuned, repaired and exchanged. N. B.—The best place to buy for cash.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, with new grand action. Also Carhart & Needham's Melodeons. Sole agency, No. 449 Broadway. LINCOLN & THOMPSON.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of the Gold Jewelry.
GOLD LEPINES, four holes jeweled....[illegible]
GOLD WATCHES, from....[illegible]
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled....[illegible]
PLATED TEA SETS, double plated....[illegible]
PLATED CAKE BASKETS....[illegible]
All our goods are warranted to be as represented. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

TO TARGET EXCURSIONISTS.—Handsome prizes, consisting of all the usual articles, in new and beautiful styles, furnished at the lowest prices, by SQUIRE, LANDER & Co., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FINE ARTS.

NEW PAINTING BY ARY SCHEFFER.—The subscribers respectfully announce to the public that, having received a beautiful painting by the celebrated Ary Scheffer, they will exhibit it for a short time in their Fine Arts Gallery. This picture, THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST, is the latest composition of Scheffer and is confidently offered for the consideration of the public, as a specimen of the highest art. Subscriptions for a fine Line Engraving from this painting, will be received at the Gallery. Exhibition open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission free. GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

COAL.

LIVERPOOL ORREL AND CANNEL COAL.—[illegible] SAMUEL THOMPSON & NEPHEW, [illegible]

MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c. &c. &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, [illegible] For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

FURNITURE.

IRON FURNITURE.—Of every variety—plain and ornamental bedsteads, from $4 to $50; spring, hair and husk mattresses; spring paillasses, and bedding of every description. W. H. MENDELL, No. 522 Broadway.

MARTIN L. CONWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL LAND AGENT, Leavenworth, Kansas Territory.—Any business entrusted to his care will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch. He is prepared to make purchases of town lots and land claims, in any part of the Territory. Land Warrants located.

Persons, in any part of the country, desiring reliable information with reference to the character of the Territory, or any part thereof, the opportunities for investment, employment, &c., can procure it by communicating as above, enclosing any fee which may be thought just or found convenient.

References: Hon. A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas, and Anthony J. Bleecker, Esq., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

THE SHIRT SEWERS' UNION—No. 13 Bleecker-st., would announce to their patrons and the public that they will remove their place of business to No. 1 Astor-place, Broadway, on THURSDAY, Nov. 23. [illegible] All orders for family sewing punctually attended to. The Premium Silver Medal was obtained by them at the Crystal Palace, which is another proof of the superiority of their work.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Having Harpers', Putnam's, Godey's, Graham's, and all other Periodicals, would do well to send them to [illegible] Book-Bindery, where they will be bound in a neat, substantial manner, and with dispatch. The country trade supplied. [illegible] BRITT, WEAVER & THORNE, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., N. Y.

CHARTER-OAK GRAPES.—[illegible]

165 [illegible]

INDIA RUBBER COATS, HORSE COVERS, &c. [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE IN BROOKLYN.—[illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A superior and modern three story and attic house [illegible] Immediate possession given. Location very pleasant and convenient. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A large dwelling house, store and barn, with an acre of good land, beautifully situated in the village of Babylon, Long Island; an excellent situation for a store or hotel. Terms very reasonable. Inquire at No. 14 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. H. C. STAGG.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story frame house and lot, No. 15 [illegible], Brooklyn. [illegible] Title unexceptionable. Terms, Cash. Apply to S. N. WHEELER, No. 34 Warren-st., N. Y.

A FARM OF 175 ACRES FOR SALE—The residence of the late Judge BARLOW, in the Oblong Valley, one of the most fertile and delightful districts in the State of New-York, in the town of Amenia, Dutchess Co., [illegible] Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm and dwelling-house now occupied by him in the township of Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y. Said farm is situated on the Montgomery road, four miles from the Erie Railroad depot at Goshen. [illegible] Apply to THOMAS MONAHAN, No. 140 Front-st., or to A. MAVERICK, Daily Times Office, New-York; or to the subscriber on the premises. Address letters to Goshen Post Office, Orange County. [illegible]

TO CAPITALISTS AND HOTEL KEEPERS.—FOR SALE—The large and elegant Hotel, and sixteen lots of ground, situate at the south west corner of Decatur and West 3d-st., in the town of Dunkirk, Chautauque County, and at the terminus of the New-York and Erie Railroad, known as the Loder House, being the largest and best arranged hotel in the county; is furnished throughout, and will be sold with or without the furniture. For description of the property, and inventory of furniture, apply to THOMAS McNIGHT, on the premises; for further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FARM FOR SALE.—The farm of the late WM. SMITH, deceased, situated in Westchester County, town of Greenburg, [illegible] It is well supplied with fruit trees, is watered by two never failing streams of water, and several excellent springs exist on it. There are two farm houses, with their barns, out-houses, &c. For further information apply to WM. H. SMITH, Esq., on the farm, or to C. H. SMITH, Executor, No. 15 East Broadway, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 90 acres, in the town of Yonkers, [illegible] Inquire of the subscriber on the premises. EDWARD CROMWELL.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Containing 38 acres, situated in Middlesex County, N. J., [illegible] For Particulars, inquire of CAMPBELL & CROWELL, No. 280 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The late residence of GEO. H. PEGRAM, deceased—[illegible] Inquire of Doctor G. S. CHETWOOD, at Elizabethtown, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flatbush, on the Coney Island road, [illegible] Apply to J. ROBINSON, [illegible] Grand-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—[illegible] CHARLES LANDER.

RAILROAD BONDS, &c.—[illegible] WARD McLEAN, [illegible]

$100,000 CALIFORNIA GROUND RENT on property worth one million of dollars, for sale, or will exchange for good Stocks, payable in the City. For further particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

FIVE SMALL BRICK BUILDINGS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Situated on 1st-st., Williamsburg, [illegible] Apply to S. DODSON, No. 110 Wall-st.

12 FARMS TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, OR FOR SALE.—[illegible] S. D. LAW, No. 10 John-st., New-York, or G. W. DEWEY, Plainfield, New-Jersey.

TO LET.

THREE HANDSOME FAMILY HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN. Within five minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry.

THESE HOUSES are [illegible] EDWARDS PIERREPONT, No. 27 Wall-st., or at the Houses.

STEAM POWER TO LET. AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East [illegible]-st., New-York. [illegible] Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story brick house, with modern improvements, No. 27 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, good neighborhood, five minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. Ferry. Rent low. Inquire next door, or No. [illegible] Maiden-lane, N. Y. MASON & CO.

HOUSE TO LET.—Part of the house No. [illegible] consisting of first floor, third floor, back basement, and two rooms in attic. Third floor will be let separately, if required. Apply as above.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—[illegible]

HOUSE TO LET.—No. 17 Great Jones-st., [illegible]

HOUSE TO LET.—[illegible]

THREE ELEGANT HOUSES TO LET—[illegible]

EXHIBITION ROOMS AND GALLERIES TO LET.—From the 1st of December—The Exhibition Rooms and Galleries, known as the Academy of Design, No. 548 Broadway, [illegible]

BROADWAY BILLIARD ROOMS, &c., &c.—[illegible] adjoining the Prescott House, to let. Also lofts and offices.

COAL YARD TO LET—[illegible]

ROOMS TO LET.—A large and handsome front room in the second story, with large pantry attached, may be obtained at No. [illegible], near Broadway. Also, a room in the fourth story.

BUILDING TO LET—[illegible]

STORE TO LET.—[illegible]

STORE TO LET—[illegible]

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—[illegible]

STEAM POWER TO LET—[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—In the matter of the sale of the real estate of JAMES BOWLES, deceased, for the payment of his debts.—In pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, dated the 18th day of October, 1854, and pursuant to statute, I, WILLIAM FROST, Executor of the last will and testament of JAMES BOWLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of December next, at 12 o'clock at noon, the following described lands and premises, situated in the XIIth Ward of the said City of New-York, namely: All those three lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the XIIth Ward of the City of New-York, and known and distinguished on a map of the Harlem Commons made by CHARLES CLINTON of the City of New-York, Surveyor, dated December, 1834, on file in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, by the numbers 530, (five hundred and thirty,) 531 (five hundred and thirty-one,) and 532 (five hundred and thirty-two), ... [illegible] ... The above premises will be sold for cash.—Dated Oct. 18, 1854.

WILLIAM FROST, Executor.

o17 law6wTu*

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF 75 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS.—On Avenues B and C, and 13th, 15th, and 16th-streets, in the City of New-York.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described valuable lots in the XVIIth and XVIIIth Wards of the City of New-York, viz.:

AVENUE B.—Nine lots of ground on the east side, between 15th and 16th-sts., and comprising the entire avenue front. Also, on

AVENUE C.—Seven lots on the westerly side, commencing 65 feet 9 inches north of 13th-st. Also, on

THIRTEENTH-STREET.—Five lots on the northerly side, commencing 88 feet east of Avenue C. Also, on

THIRTEENTH-STREET.—Seven lots on the northerly side, and commencing 163 feet east of Avenue B. Also, on

FIFTEENTH-STREET.—Three lots on the southerly side, commencing 100 feet west of Avenue B. Also, one corner lot, commencing 125 feet ... [illegible] ... comprising the entire street front, between Avenues B and C. Also, on

SIXTEENTH-STREET.—Twenty lots on the southerly side, between Avenues B and C, comprising the entire street front.

This property offers unusual inducements to capitalists, or those contemplating building, as this portion of the City is rapidly improving. The sale will be peremptory, and each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder. The terms will be very liberal, as 75 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, at their salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st.

RICH FANCY GOODS.—Consisting of a large and valuable invoice of Japanese goods received from the Crystal Palace ... [illegible]

J. COLTON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MIRRORS, WINDOW-SHADES, GILT CORNICES, &c.—J. COLTON will sell THIS DAY ... [illegible]

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell on THURSDAY ... [illegible]

AUCTION NOTICE.—TO-MORROW (Thursday) ... HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ... [illegible]

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDON & NORTON.—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 366 Broadway ... [illegible]

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock, in Sales-room No. 366 Broadway ... They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON THE NINTH AVENUE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, two lots situated on the west side of the 9th-av. ... [illegible]

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 50 Pine and 66 Cedar-sts. ... [illegible]

W. H. WHEELER, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—TO-MORROW (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 112 Nassau-st. ... [illegible]

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—THIS DAY ... [illegible] ... For particulars see catalogues at salesroom.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

1,500 LOTS DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION.—ABNER ... [illegible] ... Catalogues now ready.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SIMEON DRAPER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange ... [illegible]

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 166 Myrtle-av., corner of Duffield-st., Brooklyn, parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, in good order.

AUCTION SALES.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—J. & H. BARTLETT will have a large and peremptory sale on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, at 10 o'clock, at No. 161 Pearl-st., of Booth & Ridgway's white granite ware; also a good assortment of common ware, glass, parian, cutlery and britannia ware, china toys, &c. Catalogues on Tuesday.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

o29 '55-law6yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

jy19 '54-law6yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

s27 '54-law6yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 6, 1854.—Notice having been filed in this office, pursuant to law, by S. N. MERRIAM, Banker, (Valley Bank, Boonville,—an individual Bank,) that the said Banker has changed his residence, public information is hereby given that the said Banker resides in the village of Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence Co., at which place the business of the said Valley Bank will hereafter be conducted.

o11-law6wW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the circulating Notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating Notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

n22 '54-law6yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 14, 1854.—The BUFFALO CITY BANK has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of THE BANK OF THE CAPITOL as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

INSURANCE.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, November, 1854.—The following statement exhibits the condition of this Company on the first day of November, and is published for the benefit of the insured and the public generally ... [illegible]

STATEMENT. [figures illegible]

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. [figures illegible]

STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 71 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash ... [illegible]

TRUSTEES. [names illegible]

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 43 Fulton, corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York ... [illegible]

DIRECTORS. [names illegible]

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 Wall-st.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS. [names illegible]

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICES.

No. 19 William-st. and No. 173 Canal-st.

Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Nov. 17, 1854.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 6 Wall-st., opposite New-st.

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000,

with a large surplus.

This Company insures against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their Cargoes, household Furniture and personal property generally, at the established rates.

JAMES W. OTIS, President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints ... [illegible]

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY ... [illegible]

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 28 Water-st.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, for the Quarter ending 31st of October, 1854. [figures illegible]

F. S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

I have examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct. C. GILL, Actuary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R. R. Co., No. 49 Wall-st., N. Y.

CALL FOR THE 10TH AND 11TH INSTALLMENTS.—A further installment of ten per cent. on the increased Capital Stock of this Company has been called for, payable on FRIDAY, the 1st day of December, proximo, at the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, for which drafts will be drawn as heretofore.

The Eleventh and final installment of ten per cent. will be payable on the 2d day of January next.

Subscribers can pay the balance of their subscription at this office any time before the dates above mentioned, if they choose to do so, and receive certificates for their full stock. By order of the Board.

WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1854.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of five dollars on each share of the Capital Stock of the Company, on which ten dollars per share has been heretofore assessed, is required to be paid on or before the 5th day of December next, at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from this date, to, and including the 15th day of November instant, but no transfers will be permitted after that date without payment of the installment now called.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. F. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 28, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that a final installment of ... per cent. will be paid to the creditors of VELSOR BROTHERS, late of the City and County of New-York, Boot and Shoe Dealers, on and after Nov. 22, 1854, at the office of WILLIAM J. ... cor. Greenwich-av. and Amos-st., in the City of New-York.

JAMES VELSOR, Assignee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1854.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.—The holders of the Scrip Stock of the BANK OF NEW-YORK whose installments have not yet been paid, are hereby notified, that the balance due ... will be required to be paid on or before the first day of January next. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

$60,000 TO LOAN—ON DIAMONDS, Watches, jewelry, cigars, or bought for cash. ... CHEESMAN, BRINSTED & CO., Brokers, 32 John-st., cor. Nassau.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OF DRAFTS ... [illegible] ... DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DRAKE & BRADFORD, No. 23 Wall-st., make collections on all parts of the Union and British Provinces, buy and sell land warrants and stocks, bonds, &c., on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

THE BILLS OF THE WOODBURY BANK—Connecticut, will be received by the Mercantile Bank, New-York, at par. DANIEL CURTIS, President.

STOCKS—Bought and sold, strictly on commission, by A. W. GREENLEAF, office No. 1 Wall-st., N. Y.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.—By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU ... [illegible] ... Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Seventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings ... [illegible] ... Dr. LARMONT ...

SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL.—For the cure of Deafness, discharge of matter from the Ears, &c. ... [illegible] ... Mrs. REBECCA BAXTER. We purchase and buy of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., as there is a counterfeit article in the market.

SCYTHIAN FOR CHAPPED HANDS AND ROUGH SKIN.—... [illegible] ... For sale by RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., at their different stores, and by all the principal druggists in the City and country.

W. WATSON, Wholesale Agent, No. 77 Fulton-st.

NOTHING EQUAL to the TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER.—... [illegible] ... E. B. NEWMAN, M. D., Proprietor, No. 363 Hudson-st. For sale by druggists generally.

DR. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. ... [illegible]

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted ... [illegible] ... Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, and all Nervous Affections ... [illegible] ... should take the LUCINA CORDIAL. $3 per bottle, or five for $10. Office, No. 82 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—11th edition, 362 pages, with plates, price $1. ... [illegible] ... JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 443 Houston-st. ... [illegible]

DR. POWELL, PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR—Has practised twenty years in this City. His "Treatise on the Eye" can be procured at his office; also, beautiful Artificial Eyes. At home from 9 to 5 o'clock daily, at No. 366 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

United States Mail and Express route.

Two daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted) leave Chicago, (corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts.) ... [illegible]

Trains run direct to Alton (250 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers

WINCHESTER AND REINDEER,

(Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS 14½ HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this.

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS,

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

E. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE.—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally, also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS and CINCINNATI.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. ... [illegible]

E. S. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, July, 1854.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854: Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethport with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.

For Somerville, (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 5 P. M.

Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and 9:40 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:35 A. M.

New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:40 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 20, and until further notice, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M. (from foot of Chambers-st.) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1854, the Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station, as follows: Express Trains 7 A. M. ... [illegible]

OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS LINES.—Leave New-York, foot of Courtlandt-st. ... [illegible]

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious and only through line to Montreal in one day. ... [illegible]

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS and all points West and Southwest ... [illegible]

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or

E. F. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA ... [illegible] ... Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 75.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States mails. The steamship CAHAWBA, ... Commander, is now receiving freight and will sail for the above ports on SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, from pier foot of Beach-st., North River.

Freight for Interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, "James Connoly & Co.," will be forwarded free of commissions. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., agents, No. 21 Broadway, N. B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, commander, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail SATURDAY, Dec. 9. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. SCHENCK, will leave New-York for Savannah, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. Bills of lading signed on board. Freights apply on board, or for passage to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 25. On and after Saturday, Nov. 25, these Steamers will leave at 3 o'clock P. M.

For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.

NOTICE.—The WEDNESDAY'S steamer to Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond is withdrawn for the present. One will leave every SATURDAY AFTERNOON as heretofore.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 28 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, (2,000 tons burden,) will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on MONDAY, Nov. 27, connecting with the favorite steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,500 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

Letter Bags made up at the office. Letters, 25 cents per half-ounce.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, is dissolved by the death of Mr. NATHAN BABCOCK, (who was lost with the steamer Arctic.) The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners.

GEORGE W. DUBUISSON,

JOHN H. HALL.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854. No. 116 Fulton-st.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JOHN CAMPBELL & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st day of November. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the parties.

JOHN CAMPBELL,

AUGUSTINE SMITH.

Nov. 1, 1854. No. 110 and 112 Nassau-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The surviving partners of the late firm of BABCOCK, DUBUISSON & HALL, have consolidated their interests with those of Messrs. JOHN CAMPBELL & CO., under the name and firm of CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., who will continue the Paper Commission business, in all its branches, at No. 110 and 112 Nassau-st.

JOHN CAMPBELL,

GEORGE W. DUBUISSON,

AUGUSTINE SMITH,

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854. JOHN H. HALL.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.

HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1854.

DIVIDENDS.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1854.

TENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the last six months, will be paid on and after the 15th day of November inst.

The transfer books will be closed from the 8th inst. until the day of payment. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1854.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d to the 30th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

LAMPS, CAMPHENE, &c.

CHARLES FULLER, NO. 290 GREENWICH-ST., Manufacturer and Dealer in LAMPS, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, PHOSGENE GAS and SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The Ships comprising the Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.

ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING. [dates illegible]

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or

GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;

PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;

ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;

AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow. [sailing dates illegible]

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—Now comprises the following magnificent ships: [list of ships illegible]

Two of the above ships will be dispatched from Liverpool every week throughout the year; thus passengers can fully rely on not having any detention at that port. THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS sail as usual from New-York and London every alternate THURSDAY, and comprise the following very superior ships, viz.: OCEAN QUEEN, SOUTHAMPTON, DEVONSHIRE, MARGARET EVANS, AMERICAN EAGLE, VICTORIA, HENDRICK HUDSON, NORTHUMBERLAND. Passage in either of which can be engaged at the lowest rates. DRAFTS AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE on England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany, payable at sight, without discount or any other charge.

W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN HAVRE AND NEW-YORK DIRECT.—The Steamship Alps will sail from Havre direct for New-York (without calling at any port in England) on SATURDAY, 25th November. The rates of freight and passage in the first and second cabins will be very moderate. ... [illegible] ... to DONALD CURRIE, or in New-York to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—GEORGE A. LEGGETT and THOMAS M. ANDREWS against TIMOTHY GRADY.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To TIMOTHY GRADY ... [illegible] ... Dated Sept. 23, 1854.

J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in the above action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 16th day of October, 1854.

Yours, &c., J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD.

o18-law6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HENRY ... against ... [illegible]

EDWARDS & MAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—JASA POTTER against THOMAS L. ... and JOHN S. GRAY.—Summons for a money demand on contract. ... [illegible] ... Dated New-York, Nov. 8, 1854.

WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 14th day of November, 1854. WEEKS, DE FOREST & NEWLAND, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ROBERT H. BOYD, N. DENTON WILKIN, and ALEXANDER L. VAN BUREN against HARVEY F. SMITH, EPHRAIM HOWLAND, and WILLIAM BEECH.—Summons.—To WILLIAM BEECH, Defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Robert H. Boyd, N. Denton Wilkin, and Alexander L. Van Buren, Plaintiffs, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 8th day of November, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my Office, No. 106 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint as hereby required, the Plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and three dollars and eighty-six cents, with interest from the 19th day of January 1854, besides costs.—Dated Nov. 7, 1854.

HOOPER C. VAN VORST, Plaintiffs' Attorney,

n11-law6wW* No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—Westchester County.—WILLIAM K. THORN against WILLIAM CRUSSELL and MARY L., his wife, PETER HOLM and MARGARET, his wife.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant WILLIAM CRUSSELL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, on the 24th of August, 1854, at the village of White Plains in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 183 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug 27, 1854.

A. G. THORN, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.

a13-law6mW*

SUPREME COURT.—Oneida County.—OTIS SMITH against ISAAC WILSON, Jr., and LEWIS WILSON.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To ISAAC WILSON, Jr., defendant.—Sir: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Oneida County, in the City of Utica, on the 27th day of October, 1854, and serve a copy of your answer on us at the said city of Utica, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment in the sum of two hundred and thirty nine dollars and sixty-nine cents, with interest from the first day October, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Utica, Oct. 27, 1854.

KERNAN & QUIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,

n1-law6wW* Devereux Block, Utica, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT.—Oneida County.—OTIS SMITH against ISAAC WILSON, Jr.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To ISAAC WILSON, Jr.—Sir: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of Oneida County in the city of Utica, ... October, 1854 and serve a copy of your answer on us at the said city of Utica, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment in the sum of four hundred and seventy-five and 12-100 Dollars with interest from the 19th day of August 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Utica, Oct. 27, 1854. KERNAN & QUIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,

n1-law6wW* Devereux Block, Utica, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. BURKHARDT, late of the City of New-York, cloth dresser, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, in the office of STILWELL & SWAIN, No. 21 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the thirteenth day of December next.—Dated New-York, the twelfth day of June, 1854. ELIZABETH A. BURKHARDT, Administratrix, &c., of

je13-law6mW GEORGE F. BURKHARDT, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SHELTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his Office, No. 48 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 20, 1854. CLAUDIO S. GRAFFULLA, Administrator.

s21-law6mW*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF AVENUE A, from 86th-st. to 92d-st., where it strikes the East River, in said City.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots of improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to EDWARD C. WEST, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 21 Chambers-st., (2d story front room,) in the City, on or before the 4th day of November, 1854.

SECOND—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same before us at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 18th of November, 1854.

THIRD—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us in making our report have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 6th day of December, 1854.

FOURTH—That the limits embraced by this Assessment are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and fronting on both sides of Avenue A, between the northerly side of 86th-st. and the East River.

And also, all those other pieces and parcels of land bounded on the east by the line of the centre of the blocks between Avenue A and Avenue B and on the west by the line of the centre of the block between Avenue A and 1st-av., as the same are laid out on the said Map of the Commissioners.

FIFTH—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

EDWARD C. WEST,

ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON, } Commissioners.

GEORGE H. BALDWIN.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THE NINTH AVENUE, from Bloomingdale road to 106th-st., in said City.

We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing duly verified, to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of Commissioners, No. 21 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 18th day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 2d day of December, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment together with our maps and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report have been deposited in the Street Commissioners Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 23d day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by this assessment are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and fronting on both sides of the 9th av. between the northerly side of 50th-st. and the southerly side of 106th-st.

And also, all those other pieces and parcels of land bounded on the east by the line of the centre of the block between 9th-av. and the 8th-av., and on the west by the line of the centre of the block between the 9th-av. and the 10th-av., as the same are laid out on the said Map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of December, A. D., 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR,

GERSHON COHEN, } Commissioners.

JOHN O'KEEFE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTIETH-STREET, from the 5th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Livingston Livingston, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 21 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 11th day of November, 1854. ... [illegible]

LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON,

EDMOND GROSS, } Commissioners.

TERENCE McGUIRE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTY-FIRST STREET, from the 5th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 21 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the ... day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 5th day of December, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the ... day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, between the easterly side of 5th-av. and the East River, and extending, on the northerly and southerly sides of 81st-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the ... day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH,

ARTHUR T. MILLS, } Commissioners.

ABRAHAM MOORE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET, from the 4th-av. to the East River, City of New-York.

We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

FIRST.—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to PATRICK KELLY, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 21 Chambers-st., (2d story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 23d day of December, 1854.

SECOND.—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the 5th day of January, 1855.

THIRD.—That the abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 27th day of January, 1855.

FOURTH.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid, are as follows: All those pieces of land, situated in the said City, between the easterly side of 4th-av. and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 73d-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

FIFTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.—New-York, Nov. 15, 1854.

PATRICK KELLY,

MICHAEL A. REED,

ANTHONY ... GALLAGHER, Commissioners.

n15 ...

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of ... SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WYATT F. BETTS, late of the city of Williamsburgh, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 160 ...-st., in the city of Williamsburgh, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 9, 1854.

o11-law6mW* ADRIANNA BETTS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS ... GILES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of EDWARDS & MAN, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1854.

WILLIAM ... BRADY, } Executors.

WALTER ... QUINBY.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH BOYLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of CHAS. B. HART, No. 8 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Twenty-fourth day of March next.—Dated New-York, the Nineteenth day of September, 1854. PETER McLAUGHLIN, Executor.

s20-law6mW*

New-York Daily Times.

Further from Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

There have been a good many changes in the incumbency of Government offices of late. To our mind they are indicative of anything but stability in the existing state of affairs in Mexico.

On the 23d ult., Gen. Yanez, who had been superseded in his political and military command of the Department of Sonora by Señor Ramirez Arellano, handed over his office to the second in command, Don Manuel Gardara, until his successor should arrive to take formal possession of his post.

Gen. Manuel Andrade has been nominated President of the Supreme Tribunal of War, in place of Gen. Basadre, who has been removed and ordered by the Government to take up his quarters in the town of Tepeaca, in the Department of Puebla.

Gen. Mariano Martinez has been appointed Governor and Commandant-General of Coahuila.

Gen. Ampudia has been recalled to the capital from his political and military command in Nuevo Leon, and Gen. Jeronimo Cardona has been appointed his successor.

Don Juan N. Rabado has been appointed Administrator of Maritime Dues at Guaymas.

In a village near Tepic, an emeute is reported to have been got up by some Indians, who raised the cry: "Death to the authorities! Liberty forever!" They were headed, it is stated, by the schoolmaster of the place. A force was sent against them from Tepic, and five of them, among whom was the leader, were arrested, after which quiet was restored.

The corvette *Santa Anna*, (not the schooner of the same name,) of the Acapulco blockading force, narrowly escaped the same fate as her namesake. She lost her guns, her sails, her upper works, and was rendered so helpless that she was only saved by being towed into San Blas by assistance sent from La Puerta. She had on board 93 men, of whom four sustained serious injuries, and one would have to undergo the operation of having his arm amputated.

The papers of the city of Mexico report that the revolutionists of Yautepec killed the Administrator of Taxco there because he refused to deliver the public funds to them.

At the beginning of the present month the inhabitants of the Heroic City were much astonished and alarmed by dead fish being cast on the beach from the sea. In such quantities were they thrown up that the authorities adjudged necessary to take active measures to provide against an ill effect on the public health; among others, having them buried and prohibiting the sale of any fish in the markets or about the city. Orders had been transmitted to all adjacent districts to have similar precautions [illegible]. An examination of the fish having been ordered to be made, the military medical corps reported that the fish were found, although quite fresh, with such an extraordinary extent of tumefaction that their eyes were started from their orbits, while their intestines were swollen to the utmost extent by gases. The presence of no poisonous agent, either mineral or vegetable, could be detected by the tests applied. On immersing them and the fish in lime water, an enormous quantity of carbonic acid gas was evolved, and this agent is therefore concluded to have been the immediate cause of the extraordinary mortality. A submarine volcanic eruption is conjectured to have been the source from which it was furnished. This opinion is offered on the authority of statements made by Baron Humboldt, in his *Cosmos*. In 1821, it is said, a similar phenomenon occurred in the Mediterranean, when the shores of Crete, Cephalonia, and Albania, were infested by it. There and in adjacent provinces it caused a very destructive typhoid epidemic. At latest accounts, the quantity being thrown ashore at Vera Cruz had materially diminished.

The Government have consented to the application of Mr. Wm. Foster, that the steamships of the Nicaragua and independent steamship line be allowed to touch at the port of Manzanillo, on their trips between San Francisco and San Juan del Sur.

The *Union*, of Saltillo, says that it is not true that Gato del Monte, (Mountain Cat,) the celebrated Seminole Chief, who has not been long in Mexico, has joined the revolutionists of the Nuevo Leon, as has been reported; but that, on the contrary, he entered the service of the Government and has marched to the Rio Grande district to lend his aid in defending it against filibustering attempts.

The *Siglo XIX.* publishes a treaty of peace and amity which has been concluded between the Republics of Salvador and Honduras.

Señor Don Manuel Maria [illegible], one of the most eminent of Santa Anna's friends, and whose relation or connection, if we mistake not, died at Medellin on the 31st. He was interred with great ceremony at Vera Cruz.

Our private correspondence announces that Mr. Doyle, the British Minister at the city of Mexico, has been much disgusted at certain late proceedings of the Government, particularly at the tyrannical punishment of suspending papers from the country, if they speak unfavorably of Santa Anna or his Government. Mr. Doyle has thought it necessary to send a special envoy to England, with despatches on the subject of the differences which consequently exist between him and the Government.

From the Rio Grande.

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

Brazos Santiago, Saturday, Nov. 4, 1854.

Eds. Pic.—The revolution under the guidance of Gov. Man de la Garza and [illegible], has been brought to a close. Gov. Garza, with a few determined men, held Victoria until their powder was exhausted, when they retreated to this country, and are now in Brownsville. Pardon has been offered to all who will lay down their arms.

I think another demonstration will soon be made, and by men who will see that nothing is wanting. A few Americans will join the present movement, and throw life and vigor into the campaign. Carvajal did not participate in this late movement, but may possibly in the contemplated one. He is [illegible] on the Rio Grande, and is decidedly the ablest man in Northern Mexico. He speaks and writes our language fluently. He is much pleased with the movement of Alvarez, and endorses it.

Gen. Woll, in command at Matamoras, has shot forty or fifty soldiers, who refused to fight against their fellow-citizens. I witnessed from the deck of the steamer *Grampus* an execution two or three days ago. The poor fellows were first blind-folded and then led to a large wooden cross, to which they were tied. An officer then proclaimed in a loud voice that if any one would ask for their pardon, they should be shot with them.

Five soldiers with loaded muskets then advanced to within three paces of each prisoner, and at the tap of the drum, fired, tearing the heads of their victims to pieces. A lively air was then struck up and the brave men went back to their breakfast. Scarcely a day passes without an execution.

A large load of specie goes up on the *Nautilus*, and also a great number of Cuba turtles, which are caught in this Bay. Send some of your sportsmen down on the *Nautilus*. Plovers, snipe, duck of all kinds, geese, cranes, and [illegible] abound here. The last named bird is only known to this section of country, and is far superior to the woodcock, or indeed to any kind of game, and is among birds what the pompano is among fishes. It resembles a chicken, and when cooked with [illegible], is the grandest bird that walks. The Mexicans have been raising them for years. I had a fine specimen of the [illegible] on the boat for you, but it died, as it refused to eat. Deer and antelopes, not to mention Camanches, abound in these parts.

TRITICUM.

From Pembina.

From the St. Paul's Pioneer of November 16.

Mr. Gipps, just down from the Selkirk Settlement on the Red River of the North, informs us that the Sioux continue their depredations on the settlers and half-breeds located there. The day before he left, they made a descent on a party of half-breeds, and captured some 15 or 20 horses. Their [illegible] are exceedingly annoying, and, as they have been carried on without interruption for some time past, [illegible] Government for redress. The poor fellows from whom they were stolen were about starting on their Fall hunt, and as they are mainly dependent on the chase for support, the loss falls heavily upon them. The health of that region is good—crops fine, and all things considered, the colony is in a most flourishing condition.

Messrs. Rolette and Grant designed visiting [illegible] in a few weeks.

The Red River train, which left here in September, arrived at Pembina in safety, in twenty days from the [illegible] from St. Paul—a remarkably short time.

An unusual number of hunters design following the [illegible] the coming Winter—buffalo being very abundant.

[illegible]

Arrival from Utah.—On Friday last a company of thirty arrived in this city, forty-one days out from Utah. Many of these were Elders, destined to various portions of the United States, and some to the Old World. Among the number is John Taylor, one of the Twelve Apostles, who is on his way to New-York City, at which place he is to publish a weekly newspaper to be called *The Mormon*. Hon. N. H. Felt, Capt. A. Robbins, Dr. J. Clinton, E. K. Fuller, M. A. Peck, and others, accompany him as assistants and counsellors.—*Council Bluffs Bugle, Oct. 21.*

(Advertisement.)

A Base Rumor Exposed.—Notwithstanding the base rumor—circulated by persons interested, to effect their own purposes, and produce the impression among the ladies that the richest dress goods and best bargains in house-keeping articles are already disposed of at Hearn, Clapp & Co.'s, No. 301 Grand-street—the same excitement continues, the same satisfaction universally expressed by all of their patrons, and decidedly the same bargains offered in rich shawls, silks, velvets, Saxony and Thibet plaids, merinoes, parametta, mousin de laines, &c. &c., and will continue the same until the whole stock is disposed of. Rumors pass like the idle wind, while at the same time the ladies pass on to Hearn, Clapp & Co., No. 301 Grand-street, to purchase dry goods.

(Advertisement.)

Who will be Robbed Next?—The $60,000 robbed from the Windham County Bank, Conn., on the 16th, only demonstrates what is happening every day, that steel and sheet safes are not reliable against burglars. Lillie's wrought and chilled Iron *Impenetrable Safes and Bank Locks*, are the only ones that have not yielded to crowbars, drills and burglars tools; although frequent demonstrations have been made upon them. "Experience is a dear school," and many who trust *Sheet-Iron Safes*, will find it so—quite too late for profit. A full assortment of Lillie's Safes and Bank Locks for sale at the Dépôt of World's Safe Company, No. 116 Pearl-street, Hanover-square.

J. C. Morris, Agent.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Phrenology teaches us our fellow men. It discloses the real character; tells us whom to trust and whom to select for specific places; enables mechanics to choose apprentices who have a particular talent for particular trades, who will and who will not make us warm and perpetual friends, and who are and who are not adapted to become partners in business. More, it even decides beforehand who can and who cannot live together affectionately and happily in wedlock, and on what points differences will arise. Most of all, it teaches us ourselves; our faults, and how to obviate them; our excellencies, and how to make the most of them; our proclivities to virtue and vice, and how to nurture the former and avoid the latter. Examinations daily by Prof. Fowler, No. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

Premium Piano-Forte.—The elegant Horace Waters piano-forte, exhibited at the Crystal Palace, and which elicited such unbounded admiration because of its great power, brilliancy and richness of tone, and artistic beauty of finish—the case being mounted with richly carved mouldings, and a portion being inlaid in mosaic with pearl, and having carved legs, carved lyre, and pearl keys, has been sold and can be seen but for one day only before shipping, at the great music establishment of Mr. Waters, No. 333 Broadway. All desiring to examine this beautiful instrument are invited to call this day.

(Advertisement.)

☞ The duties of a clerk cannot be properly performed without a practical acquaintance with book-keeping, and this may now be acquired thoroughly for half the usual charge, at Goldsmith's Rooms, No. 362 Broadway. The system taught is the most perfect working method extant, and is a complete master-key to all styles of single and double-entry book-keeping. Classes are also forming in Penmanship, at half the former rates. This reduction is only temporary, and the opportunity should be seized at once.

(Advertisement.)

Life-Size Photographs.—The attention of the public is called to our new style of Daguerreotypes on paper taken in oil colors; the life-size for expression, in depth of tone and brilliancy, the most finished painting on canvas. The smaller sizes resembling the most delicate Miniatures on Ivory. As to likeness and durability, they are unsurpassed. Fac-similes, of any size, can be made by the process from Daguerreotypes. Taken only by J. Gurney & C. D. Fredericks, No. [illegible] Rue [illegible] du Rampart, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

☞ The distress suffered by chapped hands and chapped lips, at this season, is very severe, to say nothing of the disfigurement. To remove and prevent the evil, use Phalon's Paphian Lotion, its softening, soothing, and purifying effect upon the skin, astonishes all who try it. Phalon, No. 517 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel,) and No. 197 Broadway, corner of Dey-street. Also for sale by druggists and fancy dealers generally.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Inhabitants of those Districts where fever and ague prevails, may insure themselves from the attacks of that miserable disease, by the use of [illegible]'s Anti-Periodic Pills. They are tasteless and harmless, and contain no salt of mercury, arsenic, or quinine. Sold at No. 341 Broadway, and by all respectable druggists.

(Advertisement.)

French, China, Dining, and Tea-Ware.—Rich and beautiful patterns of the finest porcelain, at *extremely low prices*. Also, *stone China*, of every description. Hotels, families, and shipping supplied, at No. 105 Pearl-street.

Goulds & Elliott, Importers.

(Advertisement.)

Gas! Gas!—Gas Fixtures of new designs and unsurpassed workmanship, will be found at the great manufacturing depot of Archer, Warner & Co., 376 Broadway; also, a new portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

(Advertisement.)

Gas Fixtures!! Gas Fixtures!!!—Of splendid design and finish, and twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory of James G. Moffet, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street, third block West of Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

Sewing Machines—Of all varieties, and of superior workmanship, can be obtained at the office of the *Avery Sewing Machine Company*. To save money, purchase a machine that will do its work well, at No. 334 Broadway, opposite the Park.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 19, by Rev. James [illegible], at his residence No. 360 Broome-st., Mr. William T. [illegible], of Concord, N. H., to Miss Jane Eliza [illegible], of Westchester.

At Pelham, Westchester Co., on Thursday, Nov. 16, at Christ Church, by Rev. Alexander Shiras, Charles H. De Luze to Letitia, daughter of Philip Schuyler, of Pelham.

At Roslyn, L. I., on Saturday, Nov. 18, by Rev. S. B. Ely, Richard Van [illegible], of New-York, to Mary Jane, daughter of Jacob C. Mott, Esq., of Roslyn.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, the 21st inst., Mrs. D. Haswell, in the 70th year of her age. The friends of the family and of her son, Charles H. Haswell, are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. [illegible] 31st st., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, 21st inst., Jacob Francis Watkins, infant son of John M. and Mary E. Watkins. The friends of the family and of his grandparents, Jacob [illegible] and Isaac Watkins, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, from No. [illegible] Pearl st.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 21, Gertrude Helen, wife of John C. Duryea and daughter of the late Jeremiah [illegible], in the [illegible] year of her age. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Nov. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. [illegible] Duffield st., without further notice.

In Williamsburg, on Tuesday morning, 21st inst., of inflammation of the bowels, Charles [illegible], eldest son of Chas. Wilson, Esq., of Williamsburg, in the 13th year of his age. The friends of the deceased, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the father, No. 17 South 10th st. [illegible]

At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 20, Dr. William [illegible], Surgeon U. S. Navy, aged [illegible]. The funeral will take place on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, in Newark, N. J., where the relatives and friends of the family, and officers of the navy, are invited to attend.

Nov. 21, John McMullin, at No. [illegible] 13th st., aged [illegible] years. The remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Elizabethtown, N. J., on Monday evening, Nov. 20, in the [illegible] year of her age, Anna [illegible], daughter of [illegible], of this City. The friends of the family are invited to attend (without further notice) her funeral, from the Universalist place [illegible], on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 21.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tuesday, Nov. 21—P. M.

This has been literally a day of sacrifice to the unfortunate holders of Stock values. We have not known so low a catalogue of sales, take the list through, for three years. The state of things in August last was bad enough for particular Stocks, and the strictly speculative class were hardly dealt by, but the evidences to-day of the pressure to realize undoubted securities, under the stern necessities of the times, were much more decided. Missouri State Sixes, based on the Public Faith and taxable resources of a young, vigorous and debt-paying Commonwealth, not overburdened with liabilities, sold at 80 ℘ cent. They cost the owner, a *Free Banker* in Indiana, not many months since 104, and were esteemed by some of our *shrewdest Foreign Bankers, not many weeks since*, a bargain at par, as a remittance to Europe. Over $50,000 Virginias were sold at 80¼@90 ℘ cent., and as many more hypothecated until the market can be induced to take them without further sacrifice. Of the Illinois Central First Mortgages, the sales were $75,000, and the price touched 64½. New-York Central Shares sold largely at 79; Erie at 32¾, and Reading 67@66¼. At the Merchants' Exchange, the Bank Superintendent sold $40,000 Bonds and Mortgages upon Brooklyn City property, improved and paying a large rental, at 20@25 ℘ cent. discount; but it was some relief to see that the Public Stocks of the State of New-York, though at the shortest dates and bearing 5, 5½@6 ℘ cent., brought par and over. The Canal Certificates, redeemable next July, brought par. The sales were for account of the Eighth-avenue Bank.

These accounts of the state of the market go out to-morrow in the British steamer from Boston. The quotations for State Stocks will doubtless to some extent attract attention, originating as they do, not in the imprudence of the States, but in the derangement of the Western currency, which cannot be of very long duration. The trouble in that quarter must soon be brought to a crisis, and the Stock basis redistributed to stronger parties. It is somewhat questionable whether the Bankers will get through without further disastrous failures, but we have reason to hope that no general suspension of specie payment will take place in Ohio and Illinois. On this point we refer to the letter of a well-informed Cincinnati correspondent in another column. The old Banks of Indiana, it is also understood, will be able to stand firm. In the Southwest, Alabama is free from extreme pressure. Louisiana will pass through the Winter without serious damage to her currency. The introduction of City Stocks into the Free Banks at New-Orleans is not without danger, but the understanding is they have a good individual Stock capital to bank them. The Tennessee Banks are generally doing well. In Kentucky the curtailment of circulation has been rapid, and the Banks have been shorn of part of their usual profits from this source; but we are glad to learn to-day, through their principal corresponding Bank in this City, that their Eastern remittances are again on the increase, and mostly in sight funds, *via* New-Orleans. At that point Checks on New-York and prime Sterling are having the preference over 60 day bills.

With the otherwise unfavorable accounts that go to Europe to-morrow, the following recapitulation of the October earnings of some of our principal Railroads is transmitted to the Continent through the carefully prepared circular of Messrs. De Coppet & Co. We have made the comparative footings of the 20 lines named, and these present the large aggregate of $3,016,213 against $1,973,423 earned in October, last year. The New-York and Erie line is not included. Its earnings, when made up, as they will be in a few days, will also present a liberal increase.

October,	1854.	1853.
Baltimore and Ohio	$323,135	$357,063
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	132,019	112,388
Cleveland and Pittsburg	84,146	44,294
Cleveland, Painesv. and Ashtabula	90,003	81,074
Cincinnati, Ham. and Dayton	48,615	38,065
Chicago and Rock Island	170,281	67,087
Cleveland and Toledo	85,070	58,059
Chicago and Mississippi	141,000	New.
Galena and Chicago	152,049	99,307
Harlem	160,465	94,000
Hudson River	160,649	136,236
Michigan Central	237,679	200,163
Michigan South. and North. Ind.	266,277	230,304
Milwaukee and Mississippi	75,074	45,377
Macon and Western	33,506	27,347
New-York Central	638,700	650,900
Norwich and Worcester	99,395	31,807
Ohio Central	47,010	12,678
Ohio and Pennsylvania	102,459	84,039
Terre Haute and Indianapolis	25,644	16,067
Total 20 roads	3,016,213	1,973,423

Another Circular, that of Messrs. Marie & Kanz, affords a general sketch of the recently opened line, 180 miles in length, of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, costing $3,000,000 in 7 ℘ cent. Mortgages and $3,000,000 shares, and showing the first half year, since completion, $700,000 gross earnings, equal to $1,400,000 a year.

There was not a heavy demand for Foreign bills for this packet. The rates on London range 109½@109¾; on France, 5.13¾. The Gold bars sent to Boston for shipment amount to about $250,000. The request for Money was not more pressing to-day than usual of late. The Bank statement is a fair one, and the next draft for Specie for Europe, by the Collins packet on Saturday, will probably be supplied from California. The Sub-Treasury disbursed $237,605 against $56,219 received; reducing the balance to $6,489,428.

Frequent allusion is made in the Street and through one of the evening papers to the new loans of the New-York Roads, which are said to be "hovering" over the market, and it is assumed for granted that they cannot be taken up. A word or two of explanation on this point may not be out of place. The New-York Central loan is held by the Board of Direction at par. They have not made up their minds to a lower figure. They will not get it, of course, at present, either here, or to any considerable extent in Europe. A negotiation may have been on foot in London with Barings, but without any favorable result. The managers at Albany have employed a Broker in American Securities to offer, at retail, one third the three millions. This is probably final as a round offer from any leading house. But with them. The Company are paying their current liabilities, as they mature, out of their earnings. They have taken the money and withheld the dividends of their own Stockholders to do so. They beg day from no other creditors. They are not importunate in Wall-street. When February rolls round the Directors will show the honest earning of another dividend. There ought to be no doubt of this, with $630,000 a month gross receipts. They will not pay it in cash. They may not pay it at all. But if in view of the fact that nearly one-fifth of their proprietors are in a measure dependent upon the Stock for income to meet their individual expenses, they may resolve upon a distribution of the new Convertible Bonds, which they have suffered no other party to shave. As to the New-York and Erie Loan of $4,000,000. It is for the most part for the renewal of the Income Bonds due in February. The Loan is strongly backed by a Sinking Fund, which cannot fail to enlist confidence. It will be subject to award on the 10th January to the best bidders. With due deference to those who assume that it "cannot be taken," we have reason to know that the present purpose among parties interested, is otherwise, and that without some unforeseen change, not likely to be wrought by the current financial wants of the Company;—their November payments we know have been promptly and easily arranged—the Loan will be taken, and the whole of it, but at what, or near what rate, is neither known nor necessary to be known at present. It may be the fault, as it certainly is the misfortune of the Stockholders, that some of the old Bonds of the Company have been supposed to rate too low in the market, of late, and that this is to sensibly influence the terms to be offered for the new. The Company, wanting money to pay off one of their maturing loans in an untimely season of pressure, like Foreign States in a season of war, must take the chances of the market. The duty of the Directors is a plain one. In regard to the Hudson River wants, they relate to a floating indebtedness, already existing, and held, for the most part, by the friends of the Road. The managers may have a hard time to fund nine hundred thousand or a million of dollars without serious loss. Whether they mean to encounter the sacrifice outside the Stockholders, we are not advised.

Whenever the business of the country is *agitated by currency troubles, it is the practice of* certain reformers to decry, through the press, the system of small notes. More Gold is wanted, and more Gold they insist can best be had by the exclusion of all Bank notes under $10 or $20. The theory is well enough in its proper meridian, but that meridian is not the State of New-York. That evils may everywhere attend the excessive use of Bank paper is undeniable; but that they are not confined to either small or large notes is equally true. They have not been felt in this State, at least, as originating peculiarly with small notes. The whole system of New-York Currency has been guarded alike in all its denominations. The progress of legislation since the introduction of the General Law of 1838, has been to improvement—uniformly so. It has been made no party question at Albany. The Public Credit of the State and the safety of its Bank Note Currency have been carefully guarded under all administrations. Differences about the policy of creating Debt have never been suffered to seriously endanger the prompt provision of means to pay the accruing interest and to liquidate the principal at maturity. In 1837, the principal of one of the Public Loans was paid off in Specie, at a sacrifice of 12 or 15 per cent., by way of exchange for the ordinary paper currency in which the State Revenues were collected. The tenor of that loan authorized its redemption at any time *after* 1837. The authorities at Albany held that in good faith it was due in 1837. And so with the General Banking System. Every step has been to improvement, from the rejection of distant State Stocks, after they had been tried a *few* years, down to the quarter per cent. redemption at Albany and New-York; the Weekly Official Statements of the City Banks, and the plenary powers conferred on the Bank Department to arrest Wild Cat speculations under the Law. No difference, as we before remarked, is recognized between large and small notes. Our people have confidence in both, and peculiar regard for the convenience of the latter. They have never petitioned to have the ones, twos, and threes, dispensed with—never, to our knowledge, complained of them. They have not suffered them to be shaved, since the quarter ℘ cent. redemption, *under* the law, nor from distrust in the law. Panic among note-holders, large or small, is not the ordinary result of Bank failures in this State, as in the West, where one of the early excrescences of the New-York law—the indiscriminate deposit of *all* State Stocks at par—was unwisely adopted. When the few remaining Safety Fund charters shall run out—and even under these there is a registry of notes and a strict supervision in the Bank Department—our State Currency will be uniform, and as secure as paper issues can well be made. The exclusion of Bonds and Mortgages as a basis of banking, will soon follow, and further powers, if necessary, be conferred on the Bank Superintendent.

The outcry against small notes, therefore, is out of place in New-York. Whether it is well directed against the West, we shall not undertake to say. It is for our people here to keep this point in the question from assuming a practical shape. We have a good Bank note currency at home. We have only to see that it is not demoralized by extraneous intermixture. The New-England people can say about as much, from twenty years experience, of their small notes under the Suffolk redemption system. They were found to be no obstacle to the early resumption of specie payments in 1838; but the contrary. They were not the cause of suspension in 1837, in New-England or New-York. They are not the cause of trouble now, as the advocates of exclusion probably understand quite as well as others who are less disposed to blink the real sources of embarrassment.

The scarcity of Gold is the pretext for the exclusion of small notes. The hoarding of Gold would probably better express the meaning of the writers. If Gold can properly be said to be scarce in this country, it is not made so by small notes, but large importations; not so much by Domestic banking as Foreign credits. The table of the Specie export for the last three years tells the story. The remedy will be found, in the sequel, less *superficial than in the suppression of small notes*. But we are not without hope that it will be discovered. The time may soon come, perhaps, for a Know-Nothing reform in trade, as well as politics. We are less American, it is seriously to be apprehended, in applying the resources of our mines and factories; in what we wear and otherwise consume; in our extreme liability to Foreign labor on Foreign soil and in Foreign shops, than in the fashion of our Government and the regulation of our naturalization laws. It may be said, to be sure, that this spirit is reciprocated by liberal credits abroad; by trusting us with the profits derived from our own trade; but then pay day will come; nay, it has come, and away goes the Gold, for the loss of which our small note currency is held responsible.

The comparative earnings of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads for the first two weeks of this month, as compared with last year, are as follows:

	Passengers.	Freight.	Total.
1854	$81,440 60	$31,029 00	$112,469 60
1853	48,344 64	23,302 00	71,626 62
Increase			$40,842 98

The comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad Co., for second week of November, 1854, were:

	Passengers.	Freight.	Total.
1854	$38,702 20	[illegible]	[illegible]
1853	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase	$14,093 95	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Irving Savings Institution has promptly and voluntarily furnished for publication the following statement of its affairs:

Trustees' Report of the Irving Savings' Institution of the City of New-York, No. 96 Warren-street, Nov. 20, 1854:

Amount due depositors	$412,[illegible]
The funds consist of Bonds secured by Mortgages on unencumbered Real Estate in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned	$[illegible]
Revenue Bonds of the City of New-York	94,400
Loan on Stocks	6,000
Deposited in Irving Bank	17,081
Deposited in Merchants' Exchange Bank	10,000
Deposited in Mechanics' Banking Association	10,000
Cash in Vault	14,213
Banking House	24,000
[illegible]	$412,674

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

Indiana State Bank.

Condition of the Bank on October 31, 1854, with that of October 31, 1853.

Notes discounted on Oct. 31, 1853	$1,[illegible]		
Notes discounted on Oct. 31, 1854	[illegible]		
Decrease of Notes discounted			$[illegible]
Bills of Exchange on Oct. 31, 1853		[illegible]	
Bills of Exchange on Oct. 31, 1854		[illegible]	
Decrease of Bills of Exchange			[illegible]
Suspended Debt on Oct. 31, 1853		[illegible]	
Suspended Debt on Oct. 31, 1854		[illegible]	
Increase of Suspended Debt			[illegible]
Eastern means on Oct. 31, 1853		[illegible]	
Eastern means on Oct. 31, 1854		[illegible]	
Increase of Eastern means			[illegible]
Means in Eastern and other Banks Oct. 31, 1853		[illegible]	
Means in Eastern and other Banks Oct. 31, 1854		[illegible]	
Increase means in other Banks			[illegible]
Circulation Oct. 31, 1853		[illegible]	
Circulation Oct. 31, 1854	[illegible]		
Suspended Circulation (estimated as lost)	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Decrease of Circulation			[illegible]
Specie on hand Oct. 31, 1853		[illegible]	
Specie on hand Oct. 31, 1854		[illegible]	
Decrease of Specie			[illegible]
Surplus Fund on Oct. 31, 1853		[illegible]	
Surplus Fund on Oct. 31, 1854		[illegible]	
Increase of Surplus Fund			[illegible]

During the past year, the Bank has redeemed over two and a half millions of dollars of her circulation in specie or Eastern Exchange; while it will be seen by the preceding exhibit, her entire means are larger now than they were at the beginning of the year.

J. M. RAY, Cashier.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Tuesday, Nov. 21—11 A. M.

The weather is pleasant this morning and the market opens with an active demand for all kinds of produce.

Flour—In Flour we have no new feature worthy of note to report. Sales about 1,600 bbls. at $8 25 for common to Upper Lake, $8 37½ for good Illinois River, and $8 87½ for choice brands of Indiana. The receivers of Michigan are firm, and buyers are not willing to meet them.

Wheat—*Wheat is active with a good milling demand*, and continued good receipts. Sales 1,500 bushels Chicago mixed at $1 50; 4,000 bushels red Indiana at $1 70, and 4,000 bushels white Michigan at $1 90@92, but mostly at the inside figure.

Corn—Corn is in better request and prices are unchanged. The receipts are quite light. Sales 1,500 bushels at 70c.

Oats—The receipts of Oats are above the transactions and a large portion is for shipment without sale here. The demand is moderate and the market unchanged. Sales 1,200 bushels at 42c.

Rye—The supply of Rye is not equal to the demand; sales 1,000 bushels to arrive at $1 15.

Whisky—Whisky is in better supply and firm, with small sales at 35c.@36c.

Canal Freights—70c. on Flour, 20c. on Wheat, and 18c. on Corn to New-York, and to Albany and Troy at proportional figures.

Receipts—This morning: Flour, 3,346 bbls.; Wheat, 5,398 bushels; Corn, 3,071 bushels; Oats, 15,900 bushels.

Buffalo, Tuesday, Nov. 21—6 P. M.

Flour.—There is a good demand for Flour. The receipts continue light, and the stock on hand is small. Sales of the day 1,800 bbls. at $8 25@$8 50 for good to choice Upper Lake; $8 50@$8 75 for good to fancy Michigan, and $9 25@$9 50 for extras.

Wheat—The supply of Wheat continues good with a fair demand. Sales 20,000 bushels at $1 80@82 for White Michigan; $1 78 for Red Michigan, and $1 50 for Wisconsin.

Corn—The receipts of Corn continue light and the demand fair. Sales 30,000 bushels at 69c.@70c., mostly at the latter figure.

Oats—The supply of Oats is good and the demand moderate. Sales 15,000 bushels at 41½c.

Whisky—Whisky is firm and in good demand. Sales 100 bbls. at 35c.

Canal Freights are dull and a shade easier.

Receipts for the last 24 hours: Flour, 5,340 bbls.; Wheat, 60,000 bushels; Corn, 10,270 bushels; Rye, 2,530 bushels.

New-Orleans, Monday, Nov. 20.

Cotton is a trifle lower. Sales to-day 5,000 bales; middling is quoted at 8¼c.@8¾c. Flour has further advanced to $8 62½ ℘ bbl. Corn is 80c.@83c. ℘ bushel. Mess Pork is selling at $12@13. Cotton freights to Liverpool, ½d.

Charleston, Monday, Nov. 20.

The sales of Cotton here to-day amounted to 1,600 bales, at prices ranging from 7c.@9½c., in the aggregate.

Charleston, Tuesday, Nov. 21.

The Cotton Market is dull. Sales to-day, 2,550 bales at prices ranging from 7c.@9½c.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Knoxville, from Savannah—Mrs. Green, E. H. Thomas, [illegible] Joe Mayer, lady and 2 children, John D. Mallet, George Crook—and 9 in the steerage.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises 6 56 | Sun sets 4 37 | Moon sets 6 35

High Water—This Day.

Sandy Hook 9 51 | Gov. Island 10 14 | Hell Gate 11 45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK...TUESDAY, NOV. 21.

Cleared.

Steamship Star of the South, Marks, New-Orleans, T. P. Stanton.

Ships Lucy Thompson, Pendleton, Liverpool, Thompson & Nephews; Flying Arrow, Treadwell, [illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah 56 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchell. [illegible]

Ship Cathay, [illegible]

Ship Herald of the Morning, [illegible]

Bark Charles C. Fowler, (new,) Fowler, [illegible]

Brig Nancy Plaisted, [illegible]

Schr. Phebe Baxter, Robinson, Grand Manan, N. B., [illegible]

Schr. Amanda, Clifford, Stanwood, Georgetown, S. C., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Marblehead, Teuter, Rockland, lime to master.

Schr. Globe, [illegible], Salem [illegible], with mdse. to E. W. [illegible]

Schr. Eagle, Rhodes, Rockland, with lime.

Below.

Ship Ontario, Wood, Liverpool Oct. 13, with mdse. and passengers. Also, 1 brig.

SAILED—Ship London, Hubbard, for London; Bark Ann, Cobb, for Apalachicola.

WIND—Sunrise, N. W. Noon, do. Sunset, W. S. W.

By Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20—Arr.: Ship Mediator, from New-York.

Irish [illegible] Civil and Military Republican Union.—A Ball will be given by this Association on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, 28th inst., at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

Perham's Burlesque Troupe, No. 663 Broadway. Perham's Third Enterprise. Gift Tickets to be received for admission. [illegible] Grand Railroad Gallop, with Steam Whistle and Collision Accompaniment, [illegible] Performed by the Troupe. [illegible] Plantation Holiday Festival. [illegible] Negro Melodies, Solos, Choruses, Jigs, Fancy Dances, &c. [illegible] Ethiopian Band in the City. [illegible] Gift Tickets at One Dollar Each. [illegible] Perham's Burlesque Opera House. [illegible] of the Gift Tickets already sold. [illegible] more to sell. [illegible] valuable and costly articles donated by Mr. Perham to his patrons.

English Opera at Niblo's Garden.—Wednesday Evening, Nov. 22. The Public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the great success of Auber's comic Opera of The Syren, it will be performed every night this week. Mlle. Nau, as the Syren. [illegible] Mr. Irving as [illegible]. Mr. Harrison, as Scipio. Mr. Borncastle as the Duke. No increase in prices. Tickets, 50 cents; Orchestra Seats, $1; Private Boxes, $5. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

Academy of Music—14th-st., Union-square.—Wednesday, Nov. 22, will be presented for the last time Bellini's Grand Opera in three acts I PURITANI. Principal characters by Madame Grisi, Signor Mario, Signor Badiali and Signor Susini. Prices of Admission. [illegible] Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Opera to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Buckley's Ethiopian Opera House, No. 539 Broadway. Open every night. Negro Minstrelsy, consisting of the best Negro Melodies, Banjo Solos, Duets, Plantation Jigs, and Fancy Dances. And the very successful Burlesque on the Opera of NORMA, in two Acts. Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. N. B.—In preparation, the Grand "Musical" Fairy Extravaganza of BEAUTY AND THE BEAST, with the entire plot, new scenery, dresses, transformations, &c., at an immense cost.

Wood's Varieties—Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, (above Grand-st.) H. Wood, Manager, &c. White and Ethiopian comic and sentimental performances, by some of the most talented delineators in the world. H. Wood, though the first to introduce white characters into an Ethiopian entertainment, deems it not out of place to call the attention of his patrons and the public generally to the fact that at the above Hall may be seen the sunshine and shade of darkies' life, [illegible] This evening an entire change of programme. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½ precisely.

Geo. Christy & Wood's Minstrels, No. 444 Broadway, between Howard and Grand-sts. H. Wood, Business Manager; George Christy, Stage Manager. This evening and every night during the week, [illegible] MUMMY. [illegible]

Burton's Theatre—Chambers-street. [illegible] The Upper Ten and the Lower Twenty, will be played every evening [illegible]

Broadway Theatre.—E. A. Marshall, Sole Lessee. [illegible] Crown Diamonds. [illegible] My Friend the Major.

Metropolitan Theatre—Broadway. [illegible] The Finished Picture, or the Three Lovers. [illegible] Good for Nothing.

[illegible] The Upper Ten and the Lower Twenty. [illegible]

Wallack's Theatre. [illegible] Wednesday Evening, Nov. 22, will be produced a new Comedy, [illegible] The Windmill.

Barnum's American Museum.—Twice to-day of the extraordinary Domestic Drama, Henriette the Forsaken; vast collection of Wax Statuary; the Living Giraffes; the Living Boa Constrictor; the original Happy Family, &c. Wednesday, Nov. 22, in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, the wonderful Domestic Drama of Henriette the Forsaken. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, Henriette the Forsaken. Admittance to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 12½ cents.

New-York Harmonic Society.—Second Grand Concert this season, on Thursday Evening, Nov. 30, 1854. Thanksgiving Night, at the Church of the Divine Unity, No. 548 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts., on which occasion they will repeat Haydn's Grand Cantata of the Seasons. The Chorus and Orchestra will comprise 200 performers. Solos sustained by eminent resident talent. Tickets 50 cents—to be obtained at the principal Music Stores.

Circus—Castle Garden.—Last four days of the season. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. A magnificent display of Horsemanship, by the combined Circus troupes. This afternoon and evening, Nov. 22. On Thursday, Benefit of Messrs. Isaac and George Sweet. On Saturday, Treasurer's Benefit. Signor [illegible] will make an outside ascension on his elastic wire, each afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

Clinton Hall.—A Course of Three Lectures "On the Character and Policy of the second Cæsar, and his Correlations with the Despotism of Louis Napoleon," will be delivered by [illegible], barrister-at-law, of the Temple, London, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on Wednesdays, Nov. 29, Dec. 6 and 13, at 8 o'clock. [illegible]

Grand Concert in Brooklyn.—The Brothers Mollenhauer and Madame [illegible] will give a Grand Concert on Friday, Nov. 24, at Packer Collegiate Institute, Joralemon-st., between Clinton and Court-sts., Brooklyn Heights. Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at the usual places, and in the Concert Room. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

Crystal Palace.—The Crystal Palace for exhibition purposes is now closed. During the removal of the goods, and the sales by auction, within the Palace, visitors will be admitted at 12½ cents each. The Paintings and Statuary will not be disturbed for the present. JOHN H. WHITE, President.

Choral Music.—A lady with a fine soprano voice, highly accomplished as a vocalist, wants a situation in a Church Choir; is acquainted with the service of the Episcopal, Presbyterian and Catholic Churches. Instruction given on the Piano-forte and Singing. Address Music, Schaffenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway.

Dr. Abbott's Egyptian Museum—No. 659 Broadway, the most attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, contains in addition to more than one thousand other objects, Three Mummies of the Sacred Bull, (Apis,) the only specimens ever exhibited. Open day and evening. Admission, 25 cents.

Oratorios, Lectures, Concerts and Balls.—The Academy of Music is offered to rent for Oratorios, Lectures, Concerts and Balls—also, the bars, saloons and cloak-rooms—by the season or night. Apply at the office of the Academy, or at No. 47 Wall-st.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

Banks Sometimes Exploded—[illegible] but Lillie's Safes and Bank Locks were never known to fail [illegible] J. C. Morris, Agent.